

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, April 12, 1994

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray, gracious God, for those people who are in need of the healing that Your spirit does give and who lift their voices to You for fortitude and strength. We remember with gratitude those in the medical community whose lives are dedicated to healing and helping that they will have the skills to nurture those who are sick and encourage people with any special need. To You, O God, who created us and breathed into us the very breath of life, we pray that Your hands will support each person in their concern and that Your faith and hope and love will be their constant companion. May Your peace, O God, that passes all understanding be with all Your people, this day and every day, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of order of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. ZELIFF] come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Mr. ZELIFF led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2559. An act to designate the Federal building located at 601 East 12th Street in Kansas City, Missouri, as the "Richard Bolling Federal Building."

H.R. 2659. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend programs relating to the transplantation of organs and of bone marrow.

H. Con. Res. 218. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2659) "An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend programs relating to the transportation of organs and of bone marrow," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PELL, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, and Mr. JEFFORDS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) "Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SASSER, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. GRASSLEY, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1226. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the organization and administration of the Readjustment Counseling Service, to improve eligibility for readjustment counseling and related counseling and for other purposes;

S. 1402. An act to convey a certain parcel of public land to the county of Twin Falls, Idaho, for use as a landfill, and for other purposes;

S. 1512. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the establishment in the Department of Veterans Affairs of mental illness research, education, and clinical centers, and for other purposes;

S. 1546. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise certain administrative provisions relating to the United States

Court of Veterans Appeals, and for other purposes;

S. 1930. An act to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to improve the administration of claims and obligations of the Farmers Home Administration, and for other purposes;

S. 2004. An act to extend until July 1, 1998, the exemption from ineligibility based on a high default rate for certain institutions of higher education;

S. 2005. An act to make certain technical corrections, and for other purposes, and

S.J. Res. 179. Joint resolution, to designate the week of June 12 through 19, 1994, as "National Men's Health Week."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1534) "An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to repeal a requirement that the Under Secretary for Health in the Department of Veterans Affairs be a doctor of medicine" with amendments.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 9355(a), of title 10, United States Code, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. EXON from the Committee on Armed Services; Mr. HOLLINGS from the Committee on Appropriations; Mr. BURNS from the Committee on Appropriations; and Mr. KEMPTHORNE, at Large; to the Board of Visitors of the United States Air Force Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 4355(a), of title 10, United States Code, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. REID from the Committee on Appropriations; Mr. SHELBY from the Committee on Armed Services; Mr. COCHRAN from the Committee on Appropriations; and Mr. PRESSLER, at Large; to the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 6968(a), of title 10, United States Code, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Ms. MIKULSKI from the Committee on Appropriations; Mr. SARBANES, at Large; Mr. HATFIELD from the Committee on Appropriations; and Mr. MCCAIN from the Committee on Armed Services; to the Board of Visitors of the United States Naval Academy.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 276h-276k, of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. COVERDELL, as Vice Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group during the second session of the 103d Congress, vice Mr. GRAMM.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 7, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate on Friday, March 25, 1994 at 11:50 a.m.: That the Senate passed without amendment H.J. Res. 329; agreed to the Conference Report and receded from its disagreement to the House amendment to the title on S. 1284; and agreed to the House amendment to S. 1913.

On Friday, March 28, 1994 (1) at 10:20 a.m. that the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4122 and H. Con. Res. 230; that the Senate agreed to the House amendments to S. 476 and S. 1299; and (2) at 3:14 p.m. that the Senate agreed to the Conference Report on H.R. 1804.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution on Friday, March 25, 1994:

H.R. 3345, to provide temporary authority to Government agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments, and for other purposes.

S. 1284, to amend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act to modify certain provisions relating to programs for individuals with developmental disabilities, Federal assistance for priority area activities for individuals with developmental disabilities, protection and advocacy of individuals' rights, university affiliated programs, and projects of national significance, and for other purposes.

S. 1913, to extend certain compliance dates for pesticide safety training and labeling requirements.

H.J. Res. 329, designating March 23, 1994, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A."

And the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill on Monday, March 28, 1994:

H.R. 1804, to improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for education reform; to promote the research, consensus building and systemic changes needed to ensure equitable education opportunities and high levels of educational achievement for all students; to provide a framework for reauthorization of all Federal education programs; to promote the development and adoption of a voluntary national system of skill standards and certifications; and for other purposes.

And the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills on Wednesday, March 30, 1994:

H.R. 4122, to temporarily extend certain provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

S. 476, to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, and for other purposes.

S. 1299, to amend section 203 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978 to provide for the disposition of multifamily properties owned by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to provide for other reforms in programs administered by the Secretary, and to make certain technical amendments, and for other purposes.

APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEE TO REVIEW PANEL OF OFFICE OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Republican leader of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 30, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Section 7(2) of House Rule LI, I hereby appoint the following employee of the House to the Review Panel of the Office of Fair Employment Practices for the 103rd Congress:

Ms. Karen Buttaro of the Office of the House Republican Leader.

Sincerely yours,

BOB MICHEL,
Republican Leader.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS TO COMMISSION ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Republican leader of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 30, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5(b)(1) of Public Law 102-521, I hereby appoint the following individuals to serve on the Commission on Child and Family Welfare:

Carol Statuto Bevan of Derwood, Maryland
and James G. Sherman of Peoria, Illinois.

Sincerely,

BOB MICHEL,
Republican Leader.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was read, and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, DC, March 23, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, I am transmitting herewith the resolutions (originals plus one copy) approved today by

the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN Y. MINETA
Chairman.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF AD- VISORY COUNCIL ON UNEMPLOY- MENT COMPENSATION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of Public Law 102-164 and the order of the House of Thursday, March 24, 1994, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker on April 1, 1994, did appoint the following Member to the Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation on the part of the House to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Ms. Ann Q. Duncan of Cary, NC.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL COUN- SEL TO THE HOUSE OF REP- RESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that pursuant to clause 11 of rule I he has appointed Thomas J. Spulak as general counsel to the House of Representatives, effective April 4, 1994.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 399) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 399

Resolved, That Representative OBEY of Wisconsin is hereby elected Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to officially report to the House the passing of our dear friend and esteemed former colleague, Congressman William H. Natcher, the chairman of our Committee on Appropriations.

Bill died during the recess period, on March 29, in his 84th year. We who served with him, in my case for 24 years, in the delegation, we knew him to be what everyone knew him to be, an esteemed gentleman, a courtly man, a master of the legislative process of the House, and a devoted American and devoted father/husband/grandfather.

When we had the memorial service at the Eastwood Baptist Church in Bowl-

ing Green on the 6th of April and when we who were in the congregation—and I thank my colleagues who could attend with us—when we heard the statements rendered by the pastor of the church, Dr. Bridges, by our esteemed Speaker, Mr. FOLEY, by the President of the United States and by a longtime family friend and boyhood pal of Bill's, only then did even I, who had known him for a long time, realize the full dimension of this human being, the full breadth and the full depth of him as a human being.

It is because of that giant reach of this man that his death and his passing leave a tremendous void here in this House and, of course for us in the Kentucky delegation, a particular void.

So, in order to help fill that void, we will have a special order, which will be promulgated and noticed to all the Members who wish to take part in order that we, each of us, might be able to put in the RECORD our feelings about this great individual. But suffice it today to say that his like will not soon pass our way again.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 400) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 400

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable William H. Natcher, a Representative from the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VENISON CHILI DAY IS HERE AGAIN

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a light heart and a blithe spirit. Tomorrow, the angels will sing and all the Earth will rejoice, for tomorrow I will once again offer my colleagues a repast fit for the Heavens.

For probably the last time in my 30-year tenure in this august body, I am delighted to announce that—because you demanded it—Venison Chili Day is here again.

On tomorrow, Wednesday, April 13, in the Democratic and Republican Cloak-

rooms and in the Private Dining Room, Members can enjoy a bowl of this delightful treat. Room HC-8 in the Capitol will be open for staff, and the press.

Mr. Speaker, for over 25 years, I have served 2, 3, or 4-alarm chili to my colleagues in the House. This serving will only be 2-alarm in deference to my Northern friends who may not be quite stout enough to handle a succulent bowl of authentic "Texas Red."

Mr. Speaker, let me assure you that, unlike some concoctions of ill mixture which are merely called chili, this is true pickle chili, meaning that there will be no beans in it. It is made of only the best ingredients, including prime venison from central and south Texas.

So, to all those poor, sad souls who are not blessed to hail from the Lone Star State, take heart: We have brought a little bit of Texas to the Potomac. Chili Day, 1994, my final one, is tomorrow.

INDEPENDENCE OF ROBERT B. FISKE, JR.

(Mr. CLINGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, on February 24, I announced to the Members of the House that I had authorized the Republican staff of the Committee on Government Operations to conduct a thorough review of the investigation into the death of White House aide Vincent W. Foster to determine if there had been any improper manipulation of the investigation by the White House or others. In addition to our interviews with several individuals who were at the scene of Mr. Foster's death, I have recently examined the U.S. Park Police's autopsy and ballistics reports. It is fair to say that I found no surprises in these reports, but I will reserve judgment for now and report to the House when the special counsel advises me that it would not compromise his efforts.

I have taken to the floor this morning, however, to commend the independent counsel, Mr. Fiske, for working in a cooperative way with my office in providing us with the opportunity to review vital police records currently in his custody. I am confident that the independent counsel recognizes the vital role Congress plays in overseeing the activities of the executive branch.

Throughout my dealings with Bob Fiske, Mr. Speaker, I have found him to be a man of courage, integrity, and total professionalism. I have been impressed with his independence and commitment to his duties. Whatever the outcome of his investigations, I am certain that it will reflect the efforts of an individual committed to discovering and reporting the truth.

CANING IS EXCESSIVE, BUT SINGAPORE HAS LITTLE, IF ANY, CRIME

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, America is up in arms over the cruel and unusual sentence imposed on an American teenager in Singapore: Caning. It is painful, it is bloody, it is a whipping of the buttocks.

The crime: The American teen spray painted several cars, spray painted several cars.

Now the punishment in Singapore for spray painting cars is, in fact, caning for everybody.

Now if this would have been an American teen in our country, in any city, he would have gotten, in fact, a token fine and a stern lecture, and I do not mean from Howard Stern.

Without a doubt caning is excessive.

The truth is Singapore has little, if any, crime, and most of America is Dodge City, my colleagues. Evidently America treats its criminals with kid gloves. Singapore takes the glove off.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues, "Congress, if you think Amnesty International is going to stop the crime problem in America, you're smoking dope like a lot of kids in our streets."

This is excessive, but I think we are a little too lax, my colleagues.

THE PEOPLE OF WYOMING WANT LESS FEDERAL INTRUSION IN THEIR LIVES

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I just spent 2 great weeks in Wyoming, as most of my colleagues have, not in Wyoming, but in their districts. I have been to places like Sundance, and Pinedale, and Albin, as well as Casper and Cheyenne, and I would like to share with my colleagues some of the renewed vision that I have of what we believe in Wyoming. Some of it has to do with crime. Interestingly enough, even that far from the inner city there is a great concern about crime. But people in Wyoming do not want us to criminalize the Federal system. There ought to be cooperation. We want to be tougher. We need to implement the criminal system. We need to have tougher penalties. We do not need to be directed by the Federal Government. It was also very clear that the people in my State do not think that gun control is going to control criminals.

Health care: Health care is very important to us in Wyoming, and people feel they need fundamental change, as I do, but they do not want a bureaucratic health care delivery program. They do not want a government-run program such as the Clinton program.

In general, Mr. Speaker, people feel as if there is too much government, too much taxes, and too much cost, and too much intrusion into their lives. We believe people can make some decisions for themselves. The Congress is a bit like a man with a hammer. Every problem is a nail. Not everything needs a Federal decision.

CONGRATULATIONS, SHORIANS

(Mr. BONIOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, of all the great basketball finishes we have seen the past few weeks, none was more exciting than the Michigan Class B Boys Basketball Championship.

The lead seesawed back and forth between Macomb County's Lake Shore Shorians and the East Grand Rapids Pioneers.

With 5 seconds left, East Grand Rapids went up by one.

But with two ticks left on the clock Lake Shore's Travis Conlan took the inbound pass, slid down the baseline, and put up an off-balance shot from the behind the backboard that rolled around the rim and dropped through—setting off bedlam in Macomb County.

I want to congratulate Coach Greg Esler and Lake Shore High for winning the first boys basketball State title in Macomb County history.

The Shorians finished with a perfect 28-to-0 record and capped a 2-year record of 54-to-1.

I think I speak for Macomb County when I say "Congratulations, Shorians. We're all proud of you."

SHOULD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TRUST THE MAJORITY PARTY'S ANTICRIME PACKAGE?

(Mr. HORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, the No. 1 issue facing the Nation today, as each of us knows, is crime. In a recent public opinion poll in the city of Long Beach the voters were asked: "What concerns you the most?"

The first eight issues were some version of crime: Violence in the schools, illegal aliens, that one cannot walk out in the streets at night. The ninth was health care.

Mr. Speaker, I care a lot about health care, and so do most of my colleagues. Only 2 percent of the people said this is the most serious problem.

My colleagues will recall that a lot of us got on our feet on both sides of the aisle when the President of the United States came before us and addressed us on the State of the Union and talked about what needed to be done on crime. We thought he was talking about the bill being offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM] on the

Republican side of the aisle, the only solid bill before the House that actually deals with the problem. But, no, the President was not. He had no bill here. Neither did his party. His party now has a bill here, and it is a pretty sad bill.

Mr. Speaker, should the American people really trust the administration, or the majority party, to come up with a tough anticrime package? The fact is they should not. The majority's answer to crime is to weaken the current law when it comes to the death penalty, and instead of clearing obstacles so we can have swift justice, they will prolong for years the legal roadblocks all the way.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for a change. Instead of including the death penalty and appropriate procedures for drug kingpins, the Democrats on the Judiciary Committee failed to include the court-required procedures in the bill which means such a death penalty is null and void.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for a change.

Instead of including a truth in sentencing criterion which would condition Federal aid to construct State prisons, the Democrats on the Judiciary Committee rejected that approach. In 1990, court ordered confinement for violent crimes averaged 7.8 years, but the felons only served 3.1, years on the average. Republicans wanted their felons to serve 85 percent of their State time.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for a change.

When it comes to the No. 1 issue facing the country, the majority does not measure up. It is time for the minority to become the new majority. After 40 years of one-party rule, it is time for a change.

□ 1220

HEAVY OPPOSITION FROM NRA TO CRIME LEGISLATION

(Mr. SCHUMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, the debate on the crime bill begins tomorrow in this House, but the national debate has already begun, and unfortunately the National Rifle Association is at it again. The NRA is sinking to the cheap shot, the smear, the big lie. I am specifically talking about this ad sponsored by the National Rifle Association.

The purposes of this full-page NRA ad, \$70,000, are clear. The NRA wants to frighten the American people with the lies in this ad. The NRA wants to bully the Members of Congress with lies.

Let us be clear, the NRA ad is not about the crime bill. They have not spoken to me, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, once on this issue. The truth is that our crime bill

already contains an unprecedented array of tough punishment measures. Our crime bill hits violent criminals with a ton of bricks, but our crime bill is also smart, which NRA is definitely not.

Our crime bill cuts violent crime off at the roots. It protects America's children from drugs and guns and violent crime. It gives them hope.

The NRA ad is really not about gun control. It is about the ban on deadly military style assault weapons that we are going to be considering in the weeks to come. It is about a comprehensive attack on gun runners who sell thousands of guns to criminals, the subject of a bill I am introducing next week.

Mr. Speaker, I say to my colleagues that if they want to stop violent crime it should not be this ad they heed. To really attack crime, we must first, pass the crime bill now; second, pass the assault weapons ban; and third, pass the Schumer-Bradley gun bill. Let us not be intimidated by NRA's big lies.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the Members, let us stand up for reason. Support our crime bill.

CONGRESS MUST STEP UP TO THE PLATE ON BOSNIA

(Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I have maintained that United States Forces should not be committed to Bosnia, unless there is a mission with clear goals and objectives.

Over the past few weeks, United States military involvement has escalated, to the point that United States planes and bombs are making their mark on the troubled Bosnia/Serb political landscape.

Congress must debate our future military role in this region, because the Constitution mandates that Congress raise and provide for our national defense.

Yet, should our Nation's military personnel and assets, provided by the sweat and toil of our citizens, become a bargaining chip to reconcile ethnic and religious hatreds that have plagued this region for centuries?

For too long, Congress justified not debating this question because of the President's role as our foreign policy leader. But, supporting our President should not mean blind or deaf justification.

I call on the House Foreign Affairs Committee to bring to the floor a resolution, and for the leadership in this body to allow for open debate, on the future involvement of our military in Bosnia.

A SALUTE TO FORT BENNING

(Mr. BISHOP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the military installation in Fort Benning, GA, which was chosen by the Pentagon as this year's recipient of the coveted Commander in Chief's Award. The Commander in Chief's Award honors an installation from each military branch that stands out prominently above all other American military bases worldwide, and is considered to be the top honor for American military bases throughout the free world.

Fort Benning—home of the infantry—established in 1918 the famed U.S. Army Infantry School and is now home to the most influential infantry center in the world. We in Georgia have always known it was the best, and now this award allows the world to know that Fort Benning is the leader in the protection of democracy.

The Commander in Chief's Award shows that when the Pentagon needs the best of the best, it calls in the infantry from Fort Benning, GA.

This award reflects the unparalleled teamwork, training, and esprit de corps of every soldier, civilian, and family member that makes Fort Benning the best Army base in the world and also part of a great community—the tricities community of Fort Benning, Columbus, and Phenix City, AL.

I congratulate Gen. Jerry White and all of the soldiers at Fort Benning on receiving the award and making all of us in southwest Georgia and America so proud.

TAXGATE

(Mr. DOOLITTLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, according to news reports, the President and the First Lady paid back over \$14,000 in back taxes, interest, and penalties owed to the Federal Government since 1980.

Apparently, during the so-called decade of greed, the Clintons were more greedy than they first admitted.

It's appropriate that we learn of taxgate during tax week. All over the country, the American people are preparing their tax returns, and finding ways to pay the Clinton tax increases.

Most Americans made their money the old-fashioned way, through hard work and dedication. Many small-business owners have scrimped and saved, cut costs, and laid off workers, all to pay for the President's higher taxes.

And now we find the Clinton's themselves didn't pay all of their taxes on a suspicious commodities deal that netted them \$100,000 during the decade of greed.

The lesson here is simple: The President is very good at raising your taxes but forgot to pay his own.

SUPPORT URGED FOR TRUTH IN SENTENCING

(Ms. SCHENK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, today the Rules Committee will meet to decide which amendments to the crime bill will be made in order. While the committee has heard testimony about many worthy amendments, I want to emphasize the importance of one in particular—truth in sentencing.

Like most other Members, I spent the past 2 weeks meeting with my constituents and listening to their concerns. And the one issue that was repeatedly mentioned as the most pressing problem facing our Nation today was not health care, or the economy—it was crime. The American public is scared and they want Congress to enact a crime bill that encourages truth in sentencing. Their message was clear: more prison time for rapists and murderers, less prison time for nonviolent offenders.

In California, inmates can cut their prison sentences in half with credits for good behavior or for working in prison. That means that murderers spend an average of 14 years in prison, rapists an average of 4 years, and child molesters an average of 3 years. That is right, the average child molester in California spends only 3 years in prison—the psychological damage they inflict on the child lasts a lifetime.

A truth in sentencing law will change this by conditioning Federal funds for prison construction on State laws requiring that violent criminals serve at least 85 percent of their time.

I urge colleagues on the Rules Committee to adopt a rule that will allow us to consider a smart, sensible truth-in-sentencing amendment.

I FORGOT

(Mr. HEFLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, watching Bill and Hillary explain their finances reminds me of an old Steve Martin routine in which he explains how to make \$1 million without paying taxes.

First, he says, get \$1 million. Then, when the IRS comes to ask why you have not paid your taxes, remember two simple words.

I forgot.

I forgot I had \$1 million. I forgot that the laws of the United States require us to pay taxes. I forgot we had laws.

Hillary forgot she made money in the commodities market. Then she forgot to pay taxes on the profit. Meanwhile, Bill forgot he bought his mother a house. Collectively, they forgot all about their wheeling-dealing ways when it came time to criticize Republicans for greed.

Yes, you cannot condemn the Clintons for their shortcomings, because, whatever it is that they did, they did not do it intentionally—they simply forgot.

Now apparently, Bill has forgotten he is President of the United States. That explains why he is still out campaigning instead of dealing with the day-to-day work that goes with the job. My advice to Bill is that he better start remembering. Otherwise, come November, the voters won't forget.

THE EXCITING TRANSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, this great Nation is one of the few nations on the planet that is dedicated to the fact that everyone, all races and religions, can live together in diversity peacefully. We really did adopt Dr. Martin Luther King's warning during the civil rights days, that "Either we will learn to live as brothers and sisters or we will perish as fools."

Now we are seeing in South Africa another country going from the horrible, horrible background of racial apartheid of trying to move to racial diversity. It is the most exciting thing in the world to see Africans and young Americans wall to wall over there working with the millions of people who are out there trying to make this election process work.

Of course, there are many who prefer bullets to ballots. But it is our great past that says ballots are better. I think what we want to say to the people of South Africa is that no one is going to assess guilt for the past, but we are going to hold everyone accountable for and responsible to the future. That country has a tremendous future in front of it, and let us hope that the elections go on peacefully on April 27.

□ 1230

SPENDING CUTS ARE HERE AT LAST

(Mr. ZELIFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, as April 15 approaches, the American people are crying out for lower taxes. We all know that lower taxes come from lower spending.

Mr. Speaker, spending cuts are coming.

This week we will have the chance to vote for \$26 billion in additional spending cuts when we vote to instruct the budget conferees. The House must vote for this important effort to show the Senate we mean business about spending cuts.

But, Mr. Speaker, that is not the only chance this House has to cut spending.

The bipartisan A-Z spending cuts plan now has 221 cosponsors—more than half the House. The Wall Street Journal says if A-Z succeeds, "Congress may never be quite the same again."

I agree. A-Z will finally give Members of this House a chance to make real votes on real spending cuts. A-Z would make Congress accountable to the people.

The Boston Herald says "for once Congress will be forced to judge each program by itself."

But perhaps a newspaper in my own district put it best when it said simply: "Right on!"

Mr. Speaker, spending cuts are here at last. Vote "yes" on \$26 billion cuts now, and vote "yes" on A-Z later.

SUNDRY MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. NATCHER

(Mr. PENNY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I come to the well today to pay my respects to our recently departed colleague, WILLIAM NATCHER of Kentucky. Throughout his long and distinguished career, he was an example of public service at its best. In over 40 years of service, he never missed a vote until his final illness. As a powerful appropriations cardinal, he abhorred pork barrel earmarks, he attempted to restrict funding to only those programs and projects which were duly authorized, and he consistently brought his legislation to the House floor under an open rule allowing for free and fair debate. He served his State and his Nation with distinction. His memory will live on as an example to us all.

FRIDAY THE 15TH

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, Friday the 13th has always been considered a day of bad luck by the superstitious. In fact, there was a series of bad movies based on that premise.

This Friday, however, is a day of bad luck for everyone, and that is no superstition. It may not be Friday the 13th, but to the American taxpayer it's still a day of bone-chilling horror.

This April 15, the first round of the Clinton taxes are due. While the IRS is not made up of crazed serial killers, it is under orders from the President and the Democratic majority to collect the largest tax increase in history. And this forced collection may kill our economic recovery.

Mr. Speaker, Friday the 13th movies were far-fetched horror fantasies meant to entertain and scare moviegoers.

The President's Friday the 15th fiasco is a real life tragedy which will hurt the economic growth, punish middle class business owners and cause future job losses.

A NEW DEMOCRAT BUT THE SAME OLD STORY

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is seriously considering appointing Senator GEORGE MITCHELL to the Supreme Court.

This is the same President who asked for votes because he was a new Democrat, and this is the same Senator who has a 94-percent liberal voting record.

The President calls himself a new Democrat but once again it is the same old story: a liberal answer for every question. And in this case a liberal answer for years to come.

Not only does the President want a liberal on the Court, he is willing to go to any length to get one, even to the point of having to circumvent the Constitution.

Amendment 1 of the Constitution prevents an individual from being appointed to the Supreme Court if he or she has voted to raise the Supreme Court members' salaries, as Senator MITCHELL has done.

This same provision prevented President Reagan from appointing Senator ORRIN HATCH to the Court over 10 years ago.

And this is another example of what the President promises being different from what he delivers.

How many times are we going to hear different stories about political philosophy, taxes, and financial dealings?

It is getting so bad, we do not know whom to trust or whom to believe in this administration.

CRIME A MAJOR CONCERN TO CONSTITUENTS

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, over our Easter break I had the occasion to talk to constituents and others about the issues that are of concern to them in America. I had an occasion to spend

several hours with a couple from Youngstown, OH, Lou and Christy Lyras, who expressed to me their concern about crime, carjackings in Youngstown, and gang violence that is increasing. Lou, a physician in an emergency room at a hospital in Youngstown, talked about gunshot wounds in those who come to the hospital.

The reason I relate this experience to all of you, a story that you have heard from many of your constituents, is this: It was the fear in their voice, the fear in their minds about living in American and the crime that is rampant in our neighborhoods. They do not live in an inner-city neighborhood, they live in the suburbs, and they are afraid. And their message to me and the message from my constituents to you, my colleagues, is that the American people want to feel safe. They want something done about crime. They want swift and sure punishment for those who are wreaking havoc on our society.

NO UNFUNDED MANDATES ON CRIME BILL

(Mr. GRAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. Speaker, as we debate the crime bill this week, I ask my colleagues to consider the views of Sharpe James, mayor of Newark, NJ. According to Mayor James, the average U.S. municipality spends about 11 percent of its budget on public safety, and 11 percent on unfunded Federal mandates. He said;

The crime bill says we'll give you 100,000 police officers. If they were to remove the burden of unfunded federal mandates, they wouldn't have to give us the officers. We could hire them ourselves.

When will this Congress start to heed the real life experiences of the people who must obey our dictates?

When will this Congress realize that one-size-fits-all regulations, handcuff States and municipalities, thereby robbing them of their capacity to spend their tax dollars as local taxpayers see fit?

Promising 100,000 new police officers to U.S. cities is a feel good measure that doesn't address the core problem: Unfunded Federal mandates take away everyone's ability to establish priorities. The needs of States, cities, and families play second fiddle to the often arbitrary rules handed down by Congress and the bureaucracy.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to step up to the plate and make the tough decisions. If this Congress wants to mandate certain actions, it should provide the necessary funding, if not, it should leave those decisions to local officials.

BOSTON TAXPAYERS' TEA PARTY

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, there will be a taxpayers' tea party on April 15, this Friday, in Boston. It will partly be in honor of a new book called "Taxpayers Tea Party" by one of my constituents, Sharon Cooper, and Chuck Asay of the Colorado Springs Newspaper. It has an introduction by Rush Limbaugh.

I want to recommend "Taxpayers' Tea Party" to all my colleagues, because it is about term limits in a lot shorter timeframe. It is essentially a story about people who are mad over last year's tax increase and decided to get even by spending an amount equal to the tax increase as an independent expenditure against folks who voted to raise their taxes.

I think all of my colleagues will find "Taxpayers' Tea Party" an interesting book. I think this Friday across the country as people pay their taxes, they will be thinking about a taxpayers' tea party, and a number of us will be in Boston with Sharon Cooper talking about the concept of a taxpayers' tea party.

□ 1240

REDUCING THE DEFICIT

(Mr. ALLARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, this week the House will have the chance to cut \$26 billion in spending.

Once again the American people will find out who really wants to cut the deficit and who just wants to talk about the deficit.

The Penny-Kasich-Stenholm motion to instruct will be an excellent chance for constituents to determine whether their Congressman should be retained or replaced in November.

A vote for this motion will be a vote to cut the deficit by \$26 billion, a vote against the motion will be a vote to add \$26 billion to the deficit.

Last month Congress rejected the balanced budget amendment. Many of the opponents said, "We don't need a constitutional amendment, we can just cut spending." Well here is the test, \$26 billion more, or \$26 billion less. I vote for less.

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ON BURMA

(Mr. ROHRBACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, as seldom as this happens, I would like to

rise today to compliment the Clinton administration from this side of the aisle. The compliment I would like to give the Clinton administration is recently acknowledged that the Clinton administration will be having a tough policy toward the Government of Burma, the dictatorship of Burma, rather than a conciliatory approach to this dictatorship.

The word is out that instead of trying to cooperate with this group of gangsters that are strangling the life out of their own people that this administration has instead chosen to be tough with these people who are in control and say, instead, the United States is for freedom. We are on the side of the people instead of the side of the dictatorship.

There have been many in this town who have been asking for cooperation with the dictatorship in Burma especially over drug eradication. There are many drug lords in the northern part of Burma.

What the people of Burma know and what many people who are opposed to the dictatorship know is that the government is working hand-in-hand with the drug lords. We need to be struggling against those drug lords, and that means taking a firm stand for democracy, because when the people are in charge of the government, they will get rid of the drug lords in Burma.

I commend the Clinton administration for this stand for democracy and freedom in Southeast Asia.

THE MICHEL-LOTT AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE NOW BILL

(Mr. HERGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, every time someone from the other side of the isle takes the floor to discuss health care, they accuse the Republicans of having no health care plan of our own.

This is just not true.

The Michel-Lott affordable health care now bill was introduced before the Clinton plan and has the most cosponsors of any health proposal.

Our bill fixes what's wrong and keeps what's right with our health care system.

It is a commonsense solution that creates a health insurance system that is private, portable, and affordable.

Mr. Speaker, we do not have to build a new bureaucracy. The Michel-Lott bill can be enacted now, and we can start to help people now.

Let us not wait years for the implied results of the Government-run Clinton health care plan.

AIR STRIKES IN BOSNIA

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, it is inconceivable to me that this country could commit U.S. forces, men and women, on an air strike and not know anything about it until after the fact.

I watched the Secretary of Defense last night being interviewed where our Secretary of Defense nor the Commander in Chief, President Clinton, knew about the Bosnian air strike until after the fact.

The excuse was that they signed a pact with the United Nations so that those strikes could take place. It is inconceivable, as a former military guy, that our country could commit our troops without our Government even knowing about it, not just Russia, not just France, but the United States.

Remember who got us into Vietnam, Mr. Speaker. Let us not make the same mistake twice.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 4 p.m. today.

SUSPENDING DUTY ON PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC EVENTS

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4066) to suspend temporarily the duty on the personal effects of participants in, and certain other individuals associated with, the 1994 World Cup Soccer Games, the 1994 World Rowing Championships, the 1995 Special Olympics World Games, the 1996 Summer Olympics, and the 1996 Paralympics, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4066

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSION FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CERTAIN WORLD ATHLETIC EVENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.98.04 Any of the following articles not intended for sale or distribution to the public: personal effects of aliens who are participants in, officials of, or accredited members of delegations to, the 1994 FIFA World Cup Games, the 1994 World Rowing Championships, the 1995 Special Olympics World Games, the XXVI Summer Olympiad, and the 1996 Atlanta Paralympic Games, and of persons who are immediate family members of or servants to any of the foregoing persons; equipment and materials imported in connection with the foregoing events by or on behalf of the foregoing persons or the organizing committees of such events; articles to be used in exhibitions depicting the culture of a country participating in any such event; and, if consistent with the foregoing, such other articles as the Secretary of the Treasury may allow

Free No change Free On or before 11/30/96

(b) **TAXES AND FEES NOT TO APPLY.**—The articles described in heading 9902.98.04 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) shall be free of taxes and fees which may be otherwise applicable.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—The amendment made by this Act applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **RELIQUIDATION.**—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request (which includes sufficient information to identify and locate the entry) filed with the Customs Service on or before the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of an article described in heading 9902.98.04 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by section 1) that occurred—

(1) after December 31, 1993, and before the date which is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) with respect to which there would have been no duty if the amendment made by section 1 applied to such entry or withdrawal, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such amendment applied to such entry or withdrawal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill presently being considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4066, as amended.

The events covered by this bill are the World Cup soccer games starting in Chicago in June 1994, to be held in nine venues throughout the United States; the 1994 World Rowing Championships in Indianapolis in September 1994; the Special Olympics world games in New Haven, CT, in July 1995; the Summer Olympics in Atlanta in 1996; and the 1996 Atlanta Paralympic games.

Thousands of athletes and officials from hundreds of countries will be bringing in equipment and materials for these events and for related cultural exhibitions. H.R. 4066 will greatly assist these events by eliminating a requirement to post bond for temporary entry that might otherwise be necessary in some cases. Most other countries provide this service for major international sporting events. The Congress enacted similar legislation for the 1984 Summer Olympics, the 1990 Goodwill games, and the 1993 World University games.

We have amended the bill to make clear that the duty exemption only applies to articles not intended for sale or distribution to the public.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that H.R. 4066 will cause no change in Federal Government receipts.

This bill has widespread support on both sides of the aisle. I strongly urge my colleagues to pass this non-controversial measure quickly so that it may be enacted in time to benefit the World Cup soccer games and other events to be held in the coming months.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4066, a bill to suspend the duty on personal effects and equipment of athletes entering the United States in order to participate in five international sporting events: The 1994 World Cup soccer games, the World Rowing Championships, the Special Olympics world games, the 1996 Summer Olympics, and the 1996 Paralympics.

This bill will cause no change in revenue receipts since the articles it affects would ordinarily enter duty free under exemptions contained in current law. By simplifying entry procedures for athletes, and making it unnecessary for them to post bond for the importation of their sports equipment, H.R. 4066 is a concrete expression of our goodwill, friendship, and support for these games.

The impact that these athletic tournaments have on the host regions, and on the individuals involved, their friends, and the families who come to cheer them on, is exciting and uplifting. Staffed by tens of thousands of volunteers and professionals dedicated to the advancement of athletics in this country, each of these five events will be celebrated in its own right.

I am pleased, however, that we could reach agreement to act expeditiously on this legislation, because it is especially important to the smooth operation of the 1994 World Soccer Cup, which will be played in my State of Illinois, and eight other States, beginning on June 17. Currently undergoing a major renovation, Chicago's Soldier Field stadium will host the opening match between the defending German champions and the Bolivian team.

Studies indicate that the 1994 World Soccer Cup will generate upwards of \$4 billion in economic activity due to associated expenditures on hotels, restaurants, and shopping by those traveling in the United States to attend. Estimates are that more than \$230 million will flow directly into the Chicago area as a result of the matches being held there.

One hundred and forty-one nations have entered the 1994 World Cup. It is expected that 22 teams will qualify to compete in the United States. This is the world's largest single-sport event, and the trophy is more coveted worldwide than prizes from any other athletic contest. In our country, soccer vies with football, basketball, and baseball for attention, but it is important to remember how popular the sport of soccer is in other cultures. For example, more than one billion people watched the 1990 World Cup final on television, three times as many people as watched the 1969 landing on the moon. Approximately 31.2 billion people are expected to view at least one of the 1994 World Cup Soccer matches on TV this summer.

The other events covered by H.R. 4066, such as the World Rowing Championships and the 1996 Summer Olympics, are meritorious as well. I urge favorable approval to this legislation because it is a symbol of our support, hospitality, and commitment to those who came to the United States to participate in these important athletic events.

□ 1250

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JACOBS].

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and express my gratitude to the gentlemen from Illinois for their work on this bill.

This year Indianapolis, which claims to be the world capital of amateur

sports, and may be, at that, was happy to host the Pan American Games a few years ago in the 1980's. Now we shall be happy to host the world championship rowing games. They are in Indianapolis.

Some of my friends asked me if I thought I had enough pull in Congress to arrange to make the equipment that they bring in for this contest duty-free, so I went to Washington and floated the idea with the gentlemen from Illinois, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI and Mr. CRANE, and other members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and today the bill has surfaced.

I am very grateful to my colleagues for assisting in this effort. I think it is probably about as good a diplomatic thing as we can do to show comity among nations and to encourage nations to compete on the athletic field, instead of competing for how efficiently they can slaughter each other.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4066, a bill which would grant duty waiver to five international athletic events to be held in the United States over the next 2 years. One of these events, the 1994 World Rowing Championships, will be held in Indianapolis, IN, this September.

This will be an exciting event for the city of Indianapolis and my home State of Indiana. It marks the first time that the World Rowing Championships will be held in this country. For 7 days the world's best men and women rowers will be competing at the Eagle Creek Reservoir in 23 different events. More than 1,000 athletes from around the world are scheduled to participate.

U.S. teams have had increasing success in recent World Championship competitions. Rowing enjoys a rich tradition in this country and our athletes continue to perform with distinction. This year's events will be very competitive as crews begin preparations for the 1996 Summer Olympics.

Event organizers expect more than 250,000 spectators to come to Indianapolis for the competition. The city has become a mecca for amateur sports, and visitors will enjoy the state-of-the-art facilities as well as our famous Hoosier hospitality.

USRowing is headquartered in Indianapolis. The organization has worked hard to bring this exciting event to the United States. I am pleased to be associated with its success. I join the rest of my Indiana colleagues in wishing all the athletes well.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in supporting H.R. 4066, legislation which will grant duty waiver for several sports events, including the 1994 World Rowing Championships.

From September 11–18, Indianapolis, IN will host the World Rowing Championships—the first time ever the event has been held in the United States. Over 1,000 men and women from more than 40 countries will be competing.

Top rowers from every continent will assemble on Eagle Creek Reservoir, which is the only internationally certified racing course in the United States, to compete in 23 events.

This legislation will enable competing teams to enter the United States without having to

post bond on the racing equipment they will be bringing into the country. Racing shells, measuring more than 60 feet for 8-man crews, are worth more than \$15,000 each without oars. Eliminating this expense and some of the associated redtape, lifts an enormous burden from all the teams, especially from less well off nations where the travel and shipping costs alone pose a considerable hurdle.

I commend the Ways and Means Committee for acting so expeditiously on this legislation which is an important courtesy to the competing athletes.

I also commend the organizers at USRowing for bringing this exciting event to Indianapolis. Amateur sports have played a major role in the revitalization of Indianapolis and I look forward to welcoming visitors from around the world to the world Championships in September.

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, today the House considers important legislation, H.R. 4066, which would temporarily suspend duty on the personal effects of athletes participating in five international sporting competitions: the 1994 World Cup soccer games, the 1994 World Rowing Championships, the 1996 Summer Olympiad, the 1996 Paralympics, and the 1995 Special Olympics World Games.

These last games are very close to my heart. Not only will they be held in my home State of Connecticut, but they represent a unique effort in the world of sports. The Special Olympics offer the opportunity to participate in Olympic-level competition against the best in the world—and to display to a global audience the extraordinary gifts of the competitors.

The 1995 Special Olympics World Games are expected to be the largest sport event of 1995, and the largest sporting event ever held in Connecticut. For 9 days in July 1995, this small State will grow in size and spirit as the world joins us to witness the courage and achievement of Special Olympians from around the globe. Over 6,000 athletes from more than 125 countries will participate in events from aquatics to volleyball. In addition, large numbers of international visitors are expected to travel to the United States in connection with the games.

About half of the 6,700 athletes will come from overseas, as will half the coaches. They will bring with them family members, officials, delegation heads, dignitaries, and media. Together with U.S. representation, more than half a million people are expected to attend the games.

The Special Olympics has evolved into an international movement—one that transcends nationalities, political philosophy, gender, age, race, and disability. At a time when in our history when civil conflict divides so many nations, these competitions celebrate sportsmanship and cooperation. The Special Olympics truly demonstrate the strength of the human spirit and the joy and pride of accomplishment.

For Special Olympics athletes and for those participating in the other events, suspension of duties relieves what could be a heavy financial burden. Duties on uniforms and equipment, which are often donated, could all but bankrupt some teams, particularly those from developing countries. Beyond that, suspension of duties on these goods is also a way to dem-

onstrate the warm welcome extended to foreign competitors by the U.S. Government, and the good will extended by the American public.

One final note: I am very pleased that, by offering Special Olympians the same treatment afforded other athletes, we are complying with both the letter and the spirit of the Americans With Disabilities Act. In the eyes of this committee, and in the eyes of the Commissioner of Customs, there will be no difference between disabled and nondisabled competitors. They are all athletes. I believe this is an important precedent to set.

I thank Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI, Chairman GIBBONS and the Committee on Ways and Means for moving expeditiously on this bill and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4066.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of enactment of H.R. 4066, introduced by Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI, and to which I am an original cosponsor.

H.R. 4066 would suspend duty on the personal effects of participants in international sporting events.

Mr. Speaker, the World Cup is coming to Chicago this June. I introduced legislation to suspend the duty on the personal effects of participants in the World Cup. That legislation has been incorporated into H.R. 4066.

The World Cup is the single largest sporting event in the world. Chicago, and eight other metropolitan areas are hosting it for the first time. The Department of Commerce estimates the revenue impact of the games to the Nation will be a staggering \$4 billion. In addition, we expect a total of 1.5 million international visitors to visit our shores for the games. Needless to say, the World Cup will be a tremendous boost for the economy of the United States in general, and Chicago in particular.

Hosting the World Cup is a great opportunity for Chicago and the Nation. For soccer fans, and those who will see world class level soccer in the United States for the first time, it promises to be an exciting tournament.

I thank the chairman for his efforts to enact this legislation. Similar legislation has been enacted in the past for the 1984 summer Olympics in Los Angeles, as well as the World University games and the Pan-American games.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this bill would cause no change in Federal Government receipts. This bill merely simplifies the entry procedure and avoids the necessity of posting bonds.

I urge my colleagues' support for passage of H.R. 4066.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call special attention to H.R. 4066, legislation which would suspend temporarily the duty on the personal effects of participants in the 1994 World Rowing Championships that are being held at Eagle Creek Reservoir in Indianapolis, IN, from September 11 to 18.

This event marks the first time the world rowing championships have been held in the United States and I am proud to have the Hoosier State hosting this historic event. The championships evolved from the European championships which were first held in 1893 and have occurred every year since. Competing will be more than 1,000 athletes—both men and women—from more than 40 countries.

Rowing has a long history in America. Watermen carrying cargo in the New York Harbor used to race for prestige; the fresh produce carriers versus the carriers of the dry goods. It quickly caught on as a great spectator sport. And the tradition continues today as the "Head of the Charles" now attracts over 250,000 spectators.

It is my pleasure to support this legislation which has become part of an omnibus sports event duty free bill. Although this bill includes other highly respectable amateur competitions being held in the United States this decade, it is particularly important to rowing because of the expensive equipment it requires. Waiving the bond requirement for the equipment relieves the competing teams of an unnecessary expense and eases their entry into the United States.

Again, I would like to express my excitement over the 1994 World Rowing Championships and invite all my colleagues, rowers and nonrowers, to visit the beautiful city of Indianapolis and become spectators to this event.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues by adding my support for H.R. 4066, which would establish a duty waiver for the 1994 World Rowing Championships in Indianapolis.

This year, the United States will host the rowing championship for the first time in the event's history. From all over the world, more than 1,000 male and female athletes will compete on Eagle Creek Reservoir in Indianapolis on September 11–18, 1994. Like the other world-class athletes who have competed in events in Indianapolis, they will enjoy the contemporary facilities and generous hospitality that has made Indianapolis one of America's premier sports cities.

Competitive rowing in America dates back to the 1800's and has grown nationwide in recent years with numerous competitive rivalries. In addition to being the home of the United States Rowing Association, Indianapolis also boasts numerous school and collegiate rowing programs that are among the finest in the Nation.

More than 250,000 fans are expected to watch the race on Eagle Creek Reservoir, which is part of the largest city-owned park in America. Twenty-three events will be featured, from single shells to eight-man crews.

This legislation, in addition to smoothing the entry process for the athletes and their equipment, will waive the requirement that visiting teams post bond on the boats and oars they bring with them. This will be of great assistance to the visiting crews, many of whom come from countries that already are overwhelmed by the cost of travel to and lodging in the United States.

I invite you to come to Eagle Creek Reservoir in Indianapolis in September to see the fastest men and women rowers in the world.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] that the

House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4066, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BYRON WHITE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3693) to designate the U.S. courthouse under construction in Denver, CO, as the "Byron White United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3693

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse being constructed through renovation of the old post office building in Denver, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the "Byron White United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Byron White United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, President John F. Kennedy appointed Judge Byron R. White to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1962. His distinguished service on the Court continued over three decades, until 1993. Justice White was the only native son of Colorado to serve on the Supreme Court. Not only was he an outstanding scholar, he was also a highly skilled athlete. Justice White was revered for his detailed knowledge of the U.S. Constitution, and for his balanced approach to many of the the sensitive and controversial issues of the 1960's. Justice White is an exemplary jurist, skilled author, and outstanding lawyer. Consequently, it is a fitting and appropriate honor that this United States courthouse be named after Judge White.

This bill has my enthusiastic support, and the bipartisan support of the committee. I urge adoption of H.R. 3693.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first of all I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] for the very kind and bipartisan way in which he conducts the business of this subcommittee. He certainly, I think, has been an outstanding chairman of this subcommittee, and it is a pleasure to work with him on this and on so much other legislation which comes before this House.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the naming of the Federal courthouse being constructed in Denver, CO in honor of Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court the Honorable Byron White.

Justice White, until his retirement from the Court in 1993, served our Nation with great distinction as a member of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Prior to his nomination to the Supreme Court by President Kennedy, Justice White practiced law for 15 years in Denver, CO. From 1961–1962 Mr. White was Deputy Attorney General at the U.S. Department of Justice.

Justice White graduated from Yale Law School and attended Oxford University as a Rhodes scholar.

Many people remember Justice White as "Whizzer" White as an All-American halfback at the University of Colorado and a professional football player with the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Detroit Lions.

I join the sponsor of this legislation, Congressman SCHAEFER, in urging the passage of H.R. 3693.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SCHAEFER].

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend's, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN].

Mr. Speaker, I, along my colleague from Colorado SCOTT MCINNIS, rise in strong support of H.R. 3693, legislation that would name the new Federal courthouse in Denver, CO, after Supreme Court Justice Byron White, who after 31 years of distinguished service, retired from the Court in July 1993.

Justice White is a native Coloradan and the only citizen of our State to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. As a representative of our State, we could of asked for no better—for, throughout his life, Byron White has exemplified excellence in every endeavor he has undertaken.

He excelled in academics, attending the University of Colorado, obtaining a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford and attending Yale Law School. He also made his homestate proud by leading the University of Colorado football team as an All-American athlete to the Cotton Bowl. He then went on to play in the National Football League for the Pittsburgh Pirates, now the Steelers, and the Detroit Lions. He eventually was inducted into the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame.

During World War II, he served his country as a naval intelligence officer. He earned two Bronze Stars and a Presidential Unit Citation.

After attending Yale Law School, he started is legal career as a clerk for then-U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Fred Vinson, before returning to practice law at a prestigious Denver firm.

He began his involvement in politics working for John F. Kennedy's Presidential campaign and then served as his Deputy Attorney General. Kennedy nominated White to the Court in early 1962. The Senate Judiciary Committee questioned White for 15 minutes and confirmed by a voice vote later that same day, April 11, 1962.

Throughout his service on the Court he remained true to his western origins and self-reliant nature. Lawyers arguing cases were often asked yes-or-no questions and Justice White expected yes-or-no answers. Through witnessing some of the most divisive and emotional cases in this Nation's history, Justice White remained a strong voice of reason, true to his vision of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, Justice White has served his country well and his distinguished service has made his homestate proud. I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Justice White by designating the new Federal courthouse in Denver, CO, the "Byron White Federal Courthouse."

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3693 to designate the U.S. Courthouse under construction in Denver as the "Byron White United States Courthouse."

Byron White was born in Fort Collins, CO, in 1917. He attended high school in Wellington, CO, from which he graduated valedictorian. He was a varsity football player and student body president at the University of Colorado, where he earned his bachelor's degree. In 1946, he earned his L.L.B. from Yale Law School.

Byron White distinguished himself as a professional athlete, Rhodes Scholar, naval officer, deputy attorney general, and most notably, as a Justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. He will be remembered on the Court for his great skill in oral argument. During his tenure on the Supreme Court, Justice White ruled on issues such as Miranda, affirmative action, and school desecration.

Because of Justice White's great service to his country, I urge adoption of H.R. 3693 to designate the U.S. Courthouse under construction in Denver as the "Byron White United States Courthouse."

□ 1300

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no other requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I want to associate myself with the remarks of the previous speaker and commend the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] for his work on the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3693.

The question was taken.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EDWARD J. SCHWARTZ COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3770) to designate the U.S. courthouse located at 940 Front Street in San Diego, CA, and the Federal building attached to the courthouse as the "Edward J. Schwartz Courthouse and Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3770

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 940 Front Street in San Diego, California, and the Federal building attached to the courthouse shall be known and designated as the "Edward J. Schwartz Courthouse and Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the courthouse and Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edward J. Schwartz Courthouse and Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, This legislation will honor Judge Edward J. Schwartz for his long and distinguished judicial career. He began his legal career as a jurist in 1959 with an appointment to the municipal bench by Governor Pat Brown. Judge Schwartz was appointed to the Federal bench in 1968 by Presi-

dent Johnson, becoming the first judge in the newly created District of Southern California. He was the district's chief judge for 13 years and now even at age 81, Judge Schwartz still tries cases.

Judge Schwartz is beloved by the San Diego legal community, having served for decades with dignity and distinction. I urge adoption of H.R. 3770 and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the naming of the U.S. courthouse in San Diego, CA, in honor of Federal District Judge Edward J. Schwartz.

Judge Schwartz was appointed Federal district judge in 1968 and served with great distinction as chief judge for the southern district of California from 1969 to 1982.

Judge Schwartz received his law degree from San Francisco Law School. Judge Schwartz has received numerous awards in recognition of his distinguished legal career.

At age 81, Judge Schwartz still carries a full case load, in one of the busiest judicial districts in the United States.

It is fitting that this courthouse be named after Judge Schwartz since many regard him as the primary force behind the building of this facility.

I am proud to join the sponsor of this legislation, Congresswoman SCHENK, urging the passage of H.R. 3770.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. SCHENK], who is the sponsor of this naming bill.

Ms. SCHENK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this time.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take a moment to thank Chairman TRAFICANT and Chairman MINETA for their efforts to move this bill expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to rise in support of H.R. 3770, which will name the San Diego Federal Courthouse, the "Edward J. Schwartz Courthouse and Federal Building."

Judge Schwartz is truly a legend in the San Diego legal community. He began his long and distinguished career as a jurist in 1959 when one of California's greatest Governors, Pat Brown, appointed him to the municipal court bench.

In 1968, when the U.S. Senate confirmed President Johnson's nomination of Judge Schwartz to the Federal bench, he became the first judge appointed to the district court for the southern district of California.

From 1969 until 1982, Judge Schwartz served as chief judge for the southern district. At the time he was appointed chief judge, the district court occupied a very old and dilapidated post office building where I was sworn in as a new lawyer many years ago. Judge

Schwartz led the campaign to build an appropriate Federal courthouse and Federal building in San Diego.

But his involvement with the new courthouse did not end securing Federal funding. Judge Schwartz was so committed to this project that he actually supervised the planning and construction of the building. Many in the San Diego legal community believe that the current courthouse is a testament to the initiative, dedication, and tenacity of Judge Schwartz.

For 13 years, Judge Schwartz guided the district court with dignity, grace, loyalty to the court and loyalty to the judicial branch of government. Under his leadership, the southern district grew from a small satellite of Los Angeles to one of the busiest judicial districts in the country.

Judge Schwartz has devoted his life to the court, to San Diego, and to his country. Remarkably, at age 81 he still continues to try cases. He is a fair, thoughtful and respected jurist and I believe that naming the courthouse after him would be a very fitting way to honor his many years of distinguished public service. My efforts to name the courthouse after Judge Schwartz are supported by the San Diego Federal Bench, by the San Diego Chapter of the Federal Bar Association, and indeed by the entire legal community.

Once again, I thank the gentleman for helping bring this bill to the floor.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in strong support of H.R. 3770. This legislation designates the U.S. courthouse and Federal building in San Diego as the "Edward J. Schwartz Courthouse and Federal Building." This designation honors a pillar of the San Diego community and recognizes the important contributions that Judge Schwartz has made to the legal community in the State of California.

Judge Schwartz began his distinguished career on the bench in 1959, when the Governor of California, Pat Brown, first appointed him to the municipal court bench. Judge Schwartz is revered by members in the legal community for his commanding knowledge of the law. In 1968, he was nominated by President Johnson to the Federal bench. Following his confirmation by the U.S. Senate, he continued to serve the California legal community.

In fact, Judge Schwartz, who recently celebrated his 81st birthday, still tries cases today. He has selflessly served both the citizens of California and the Federal Government for over 35 years.

H.R. 3770 is a most appropriate way to recognize the contributions of an outstanding jurist.

Mr. Speaker, again I rise in support of this legislation, and I strongly urge my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the significant contributions of Judge Edward J. Schwartz to San Diego, CA, and the legal profession.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3770 to designate the U.S. courthouse at 940 Front Street in San Diego, CA and the Federal building attached to the courthouse as the "Edward J. Schwartz Courthouse and Federal Building."

Edward Schwartz was raised in San Diego, graduated from University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco Law School. He served as a lieutenant commander in the Second World War and graduated from the Naval War College in 1943.

In 1968 President Lyndon Johnson appointed him to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California. Judge Schwartz served as chief judge on the court from 1969 to 1982. At that time, he assumed senior status and, at the age of 81, continues to hear cases.

Because of Edward Schwartz's distinguished career as a Federal judge, I urge adoption of H.R. 3770 to designate the U.S. courthouse and attached Federal building in San Diego as the "Edward J. Schwartz Courthouse and Federal Building."

□ 1310

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 3770, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and press the bill, H.R. 3770.

The question was taken.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3770, the bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

FREDERICK C. MURPHY FEDERAL CENTER

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1206) to redesignate the Federal building located at 380 Trapelo Road in Waltham, MA, as the "Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center."

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1206

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REDESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 380 Trapelo Road in Waltham, Massachusetts, and known as the Waltham Federal Center, shall be known and designated as the "Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center."

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT].

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will honor Frederick C. Murphy, a genuine American hero in World War II. Frederick Murphy, an Army medic, was tragically killed on March 8, 1945, during a battle on the Siegfried line in Germany while valiantly helping his fellow soldiers who were wounded. At the time of his heroic actions he himself was mortally wounded. He was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his extraordinary courage.

Mr. Speaker, several of my constituents served with Pfc. Murphy in the 65th Infantry Division and they can attest to his bravery and courage. Those constituents are:

James Shook of Youngstown; D.K. Majors of Youngstown, Rudolph Benetsky of Youngstown, Robert Jones of Youngstown, Frank Smith of Youngstown, James Marmagine of Austintown, and James Goldner of North Jackson.

Frederick C. Murphy's great courage, personal valor, and disregard for himself in face of great danger is an example to all of us. It is fitting and proper to name this Federal building at 380 Trapelo Rd. in Waltham, MA, after Mr. Murphy.

This bill has broad bipartisan support at the subcommittee and full committee levels. I urge adoption of S. 1206.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the naming of the Federal building in Waltham, MA, as the "Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center."

Mr. Murphy, a native of Massachusetts, is a distinguished American who has been honored with one of this Nation's most prestigious awards, the

Congressional Medal of Honor. This honor was bestowed on Mr. Murphy for heroic acts during World War II.

We often honor our fellow Americans for various reasons. But those who answer the call to duty and risk their lives on the battlefield to preserve the liberties and freedoms we enjoy in this Nation are special to all of us.

The naming of the Federal building in Waltham, MA, is one more way we can honor Mr. Murphy and his family for the sacrifice he made on behalf of all Americans. I am proud to urge my fellow Members to support the naming of the Federal building in Waltham, MA, after an outstanding American, Mr. Frederick C. Murphy.

I join the sponsor of this legislation, Congressman MARKEY in recommending passage of S. 1206.

Mr. SPEAKER. I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY], the sponsor of this bill, and the subcommittee chairman from the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to an American hero. I want to thank Chairman MINETA and Chairman TRAFICANT for ensuring this legislation's swift movement through the House.

Next Monday in Massachusetts is Patriot's Day. A day in which we honor those brave Americans who valiantly rose to create and defend the United States. A day in which we remember the Minutemen of Lexington and Concord, Paul Revere's ride and all the brave men and women who have defended America's freedom. It is also the day we will honor Pfc. Frederick C. Murphy.

I am here today as the author of this bill, bipartisan legislation that honors Pfc. Frederick C. Murphy by rededicating 380 Trapelo Road in Waltham, MA as the "Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center."

Frederick Murphy is certainly a most deserving recipient of this honor. He was a man of singular devotion to his country, who on March 18, 1945 on the Siegfried Line in Saarlautern, Germany, sacrificed his life so that his fellow soldiers could survive and our Nation's freedom could continue to endure.

As a young man, Murphy answered his country's call to service by enlisting in the U.S. Army. He became an aid man in the "E" Company of the 259th Infantry of the 65th Infantry Division. Murphy landed in the European theater in June 1944 and served meritoriously until the time of his death in March 1945.

According to his comrades, Murphy was a man who exemplified courage

and the dawn attack at the Siegfried Line on March 18, 1945 provides the ultimate example of his patriotism. As he crossed the battlefield on that fateful day, Murphy was struck by an enemy bullet. Refusing to withdraw from the battle, the young private continued to attend to his duties as a medic. He moved across the battlefield, under extremely heavy gunfire and in dire pain, yet continued to attend to those who were more seriously wounded. The field was strewn with mines and as he struggled forward he stepped on an antipersonnel mine. After the mine ripped his foot from his body, Murphy did the unthinkable, he continued to assist other wounded soldiers. Pressing on despite heavy blood loss, Murphy moved from man to man. When his strength finally gave, he shouted instructions to those who he could not reach. However, the cries of his fellow soldiers were too much to bear and he drew upon his indomitable courage and continued toward them. As he crawled forward he crossed another mine that ended his life. Pvt. Frederick C. Murphy was an American hero. His selfless desire to save the lives of fellow Americans cost him his own life.

I believe that this fallen hero deserves this tribute. By renaming the Federal property in Waltham the "Murphy Federal Center," I believe an appropriate tribute will be paid. This bill has already passed the Senate and is awaiting House passage. I am proud to present this honor for a man who I can truly call an American patriot.

Mr. SPEAKER, I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation by passing S. 1206 and giving this American hero the dedication he so richly deserves.

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1206 to redesignate the Federal building located at 380 Trapelo Road in Waltham, MA as the "Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center."

Frederick Murphy was born in Boston, MA as the First World War was concluding. As a young man, he enlisted in the U.S. Army as a medical aid. During World War II, in June 1944, he landed in the European theater and courageously served his country and fellow soldiers.

After being wounded in the shoulder on March 18, 1945, Private First Class Murphy refused to withdraw from battle to treat his wound and continued to administer first aid to his injured comrades. He then lost his foot when he stepped on an antipersonnel mine but remained on sight to offer medical assistance to his injured comrades. He continued providing assistance until he crawled across another mine which killed him.

PFC Murphy was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his extraordinary act of personal valor, above and beyond the call of duty.

The sacrifice of his life for his country and fellow soldiers exemplifies American patriotism and courage and I urge adoption of S. 1206 to name the Federal building in Waltham, MA as the "Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center."

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, this bill has broad bipartisan support.

Mr. SPEAKER, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1206.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 1206, the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

□ 1320

GREAT FALLS PRESERVATION AND REDEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3498) to establish the Great Falls Historic District, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3498

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Great Falls Preservation and Redevelopment Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

- (1) the Great Falls Historic District in the State of New Jersey is an area of historical significance as an early site of planned industrial development, and has remained largely intact, including architecturally significant structures;
- (2) the Great Falls Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated a National Historic Landmark;
- (3) the Great Falls Historic District is within a half hour drive of New York City, and within two hours of Philadelphia, Hartford, New Haven, and Wilmington;
- (4) the District was originally established by the Society of Useful Manufacturers, an organization whose leaders included a number of historically renowned individuals, including Alexander Hamilton; and
- (5) the Great Falls Historic District has been the subject of a number of studies which have shown that the District possesses a combination of historic significance and natural beauty worthy of and uniquely situated for preservation and redevelopment.

The purpose of this Act is to preserve and interpret for the educational and inspirational benefit of the public, the contribution to our national heritage of certain historic and cultural lands, waterways and edifices of the Great Falls

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to preserve and interpret for the educational and inspirational benefit of the public, the contribution to our national heritage of certain historic and cultural lands, waterways and edifices of the Great Falls

Historic District with emphasis on harnessing this unique urban environment for its educational and recreational value, as well as to enhance economic and cultural redevelopment within the District.

SEC. 4. GREAT FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is hereby established in the city of Paterson in the county of Passaic in the State of New Jersey the Great Falls Historic District.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the District shall be the boundaries as specified for the Great Falls Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements in accordance with this Act. In expending moneys appropriated pursuant to this Act, the Secretary may make grants to and enter into cooperative agreements with State or local government agencies or nonprofit entities for each of the following:

(1) The preparation of a plan for the development of historic, architectural, natural, cultural, and interpretive resources within the District. The plan shall include each of the following:

(A) An evaluation of—
(i) the existing condition of historic and architectural resources; and
(ii) the environmental and flood hazard conditions within the District.

(B) Recommendations for—
(i) rehabilitating, reconstructing, and adaptively reusing such historic and architectural resources;

(ii) preserving viewsheds, focal points, and streetscapes;

(iii) establishing gateways to the District;
(iv) establishing and maintaining parks and public spaces;

(v) restoring, improving, and developing raceways and adjacent areas;

(vi) developing public parking areas;
(vii) improving pedestrian and vehicular circulation within the District;

(viii) improving security within the District, with an emphasis on preserving historically significant structures from arson; and

(ix) establishing a visitor's center.

(2) Implementation of projects approved by the Secretary pursuant to the Plan.

(b) **RESTORATION, MAINTENANCE, AND INTERPRETATION.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of properties within the District of historical or cultural significance as determined by the Secretary, pursuant to which the Secretary may mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of such properties. Such agreements shall contain, but need not be limited to, provisions that the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property for interpretive and other purposes, and that no changes or alterations shall be made in the property except by mutual agreement.

(c) **CAPITAL PROJECTS.**—(1) Application for funds for capital projects and improvements under this Act shall be submitted to the Secretary and shall include a description of how the project proposed to be funded will further the purposes of the District.

(2) In making such funds available, the Secretary shall give consideration to projects which provide a greater leverage of Federal funds. Any payment made shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States of reimbursement of all funds made available to such project or the proportion of the increased value

of the project attributable to such funds as determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal, whichever is greater.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) The term "District" means the Great Falls Historic District established by section 4.

(2) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act not more than—

(1) \$3,000,000 for capital projects;
(2) \$250,000 for planning; and
(3) \$50,000 for technical assistance.

Funds made available pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs of the project to be funded. The authority to expend funds under this Act shall expire 5 years from the date of enactment.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HANSEN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 3498.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3498, which establishes the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson, NJ was introduced by congressman HERB KLEIN on November 10, 1993, and was favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Natural Resources on March 23, 1994.

Paterson, NJ, near the Great Falls of the Passaic River, was one of the country's first manufacturing centers. Impressed by the potential of the Great Falls as an energy source, and committed to demonstrating the profitability of manufacturing in America rather than depending on foreign goods, Alexander Hamilton had founded the Society of Useful Manufacturers [SUM] in 1791 to implement planning and growth in Paterson, NJ. With the simultaneous development of the raceway system to harness the river's power, Paterson became an early site of industrial development, generating such products as the Colt revolver, the Rogers steam locomotive, Wright Aero-nautic engines and the first practical submarine.

In fiscal year 1992, \$4.2 million was appropriated through the National Park Service construction budget for Paterson, NJ's Great Falls Historic District. While the Great Falls Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and has been designated a national historic land-

mark, this area is neither a unit nor an affiliated area of the National Park System; further appropriations require specific authorization.

H.R. 3498, as reported by the committee, establishes the Great Falls Historic District and authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements and to make grants to State, local or non-profit entities for the evaluation of the District's resources, the development of recommendations for their preservation, and the implementation of such recommendations. The amendment limits future appropriations to \$3 million for development, \$250,000 for planning and \$50,000 for technical assistance. Both planning and development projects require a 50 percent match for Federal funds.

As most of my colleagues know, I am committed to enacting legislation addressing these types of geographically and thematically united areas, which include significant resources worthy of preservation and conservation, but are not appropriate for designation as units of the National Park Service. Given the increasing number of such proposals, I believe we must establish a consistent, effective process by which they are evaluated and designated, so that scarce National Park Service dollars are used effectively to only fund authorized, worthy projects.

In this instance, funds have already been appropriated and expended, and plans have already been drafted for further National Park Service involvement. At this point, I believe we must establish clear authority and limits on further funding for these areas so that the National Park Service budget does not become increasingly burdened by open-ended appropriations for areas which are not owned or operated by the National Park Service. I believe the bill, as amended, provides for appropriated assistance to Paterson while limiting further National Park Service involvement, and I urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3498. The Great Falls Historical District in Paterson, NJ, is an area of national historical importance and that is the very reason the area is already designated as a National Historic Landmark District. At the subcommittee hearing on November 16, 1993 the Park Service testimony stated:

We recommend against the enactment of either H.R. 1104 or the proposed substitute (H.R. 3498). The National Park Service is already fulfilling an appropriate preservation assistance role in the historic district of Paterson * * *. It is important to point out first that the Great Falls Historic District has already been federally designated.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3498 simply represents a vehicle for channeling even more Federal dollars to this area. As

the Park Service testified, we are already spending Federal dollars in this area through the Park Service and they are fulfilling an appropriated preservation role in Paterson. The Park Service simply cannot afford further mandates that will stretch their resources even thinner.

I appreciate Chairman VENTO's efforts to fix this legislation and I agree with many of his ideas. However, the \$3 million authorized for capital projects is excessive and some of the authorities granted the Park Service go too far. We already have approximately 2,000 National Historic Landmarks and we cannot afford to increase the funding and the presence by the National Park Service at each of these sites. Local areas of historic or natural interest simply need to start looking for local input and local dollars. The Park Service has already been providing assistance to the Paterson area since 1976 and there is no need to increase that presence.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KLEIN], the principal sponsor of the bill whom I have already commended for this good work.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere honor to represent the Eighth District of New Jersey, which is home to one of the truly unique areas in our great Nation. There are many areas of natural beauty throughout the United States, and many areas of unique cultural significance. But no single area brings together these two characteristics as splendidly as does the Great Falls District of Paterson, NJ.

In 1791, Alexander Hamilton and others founded an industrial venture known as the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufactures [SUM]. This society was the practical embodiment of the theory Hamilton espoused in his Report on Manufactures, that the establishment of American industries was the best way to fortify American independence. Under Hamilton's guidance, the SUM acquired land surrounding the Great Falls of the Passaic River in order to supply power to various mills and factories through a 2½-mile system of raceways. Much of the original raceway is still standing, but in extreme disrepair.

As for natural beauty, the appeal of the Great Falls is obvious. Where else in urban America can one find a waterfall of such magnitude? For those who do not know, the Great Falls is the second largest waterfall east of the Mississippi. The Great Falls is a magnificent sight which, unfortunately, is an underpublicized and underutilized scenic resource.

The preservation of the area's heritage and natural beauty have the potential to stimulate a larger economic re-

covery in this economically hard-hit region. This bill would not only give the Great Falls district the appropriate national recognition, it would provide for the significant historic restoration and capital improvements needed to make the area a magnet for tourism and stimulate the local economy. Past studies have shown that redevelopment of the Great Falls would serve as a linchpin to a larger revitalization plan. Although it is included in the National Register of Historic Places, this is hardly sufficient for an area as unique and notable as the Great Falls.

H.R. 3498 does not ask the Park Service to be responsible for the entire redevelopment of Paterson. This bill will provide the funds needed to carry out the specialized assistance that is needed to protect and preserve the unique structures and waterways of the Great Falls. Areas of great need, such as the middle and lower raceway, surface demolition and cleanup of ATP site, and restoration of other historic properties like the Ronitix Complex, Hamilton Mill, and Sandoz Complex, require resources that cannot be mustered solely on the local or State level.

H.R. 3498 has been carefully crafted to conform to the concerns of the Natural Resources Committee and the National Park Service. It has the support of the Clinton administration, the entire New Jersey congressional delegation, the city of Paterson, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and the Paterson Historical Society.

Let me conclude by thanking Chairman VENTO and Chairman MILLER, for their consideration. I also want to thank the staff for their assistance in perfecting this legislation. Their guidance has been indispensable in creating a quality piece of legislation. Also, I want to thank the many people in the National Parks Service, both in Washington and in the regional office in Philadelphia, for their advice in how best to proceed with the work that needs to be done, and I look forward to working with them in the future to ensure that this unique national resource is preserved for future generations.

□ 1330

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 3498.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time. I urge support for this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3498, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion and on H.R. 3770 will be postponed until tomorrow.

WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2843) to establish the Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2843

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) The community of Wheeling, West Virginia, and vicinity, possess important historical, cultural, and natural resources, representing major heritage themes of transportation and commerce and industry and Victorian culture in the United States.

(2) The City of Wheeling played an important part in the settlement of this country by serving as the western terminus of the National Road in the early 1800's, by serving as one of the few major inland ports in the nineteenth century, by hosting the establishment of the Restored State of Virginia, and later the State of West Virginia during the Civil War years and serving as the first capital of the new State of West Virginia, through the development and maintenance of many industries crucial to the Nation's expansion, including iron and steel, and textile manufacturing facilities, boat building facilities, glass manufacturing facilities, stogie and chewing tobacco manufacturing facilities, many of which are industries that continue to play an important role in the Nation's economy.

(3) The City of Wheeling has retained its national heritage themes with the designations of the old custom house, now Independence Hall, as a National Historic Landmark; with the designation of the historic suspension bridge as a National Historic Landmark; with five historic districts, and many individual properties in the Wheeling area listed or eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

(4) The heritage themes and number and diversity of Wheeling's remaining resources should be appropriately retained, enhanced, and interpreted for the education, benefit, and inspiration of the people of the United States.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to:

(1) Recognize the importance of the history and development of the Wheeling area in the cultural heritage of the Nation.

(2) Provide a framework to assist the City of Wheeling and other public and private entities and individuals in the appropriate preservation, enhancement, and interpretation of resources in the Wheeling area emblematic of Wheeling's contributions to that cultural heritage.

(3) Allow for limited Federal, State and local capital contributions for planning and infrastructure investments to create the Wheeling National Heritage Area, in partnership with the State of West Virginia and the City of Wheeling, West Virginia and its designees; and to provide for an economically self-sustaining National Heritage Area not dependent on Federal assist-

ance beyond the initial years necessary to establish the National Heritage Area.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "Plan" refers to the Plan for the Wheeling National Heritage Area, prepared for the Wheeling National Heritage Area Task Force, the City of Wheeling, and the National Park Service, published in August 1992, which Plan includes—

- (1) an inventory of the natural and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling;
- (2) criteria for preserving and interpreting significant natural and historic resources;
- (3) a strategy for the conservation, preservation, and reuse of the historical and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling and the region; and
- (4) an implementation agenda by which the State of West Virginia and local governments can program their resources as well as a complete description of the management entity responsible for implementing the Plan.

SEC. 4. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.

In furtherance of the purpose of this Act, there is hereby established the Wheeling National Heritage area in the State of West Virginia (hereinafter referred to as the "Area"). The Area shall include those lands and waters within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled, "Boundary Map, Wheeling National Heritage Area, West Virginia", which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in Wheeling, West Virginia.

SEC. 5. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) PURPOSE.—To carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) assist appropriate local entities in the development of interpretive and educational materials as specified in the Plan or subsequent planning efforts (for example, the interpretive master plan); and

(2) provide funds for capital improvements to projects and initial operating assistance consistent with the Plan.

(b) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall, as outlined in the Plan, provide technical assistance to appropriate local entities in the preparation of any plans or studies pursuant to the Plan.

(c) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—(1) Application for funds for capital projects and improvements under this Act shall be submitted to the Secretary and shall include a description of how the project proposed to be funded will further the purposes of the Area.

(2) In making such funds available, the Secretary shall give consideration to projects which provide a greater leverage of Federal funds. Any payment made shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States of reimbursement of all funds made available to such project or the proportion of the increased value of the project attributable to such funds as determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal, whichever is greater.

SEC. 6. DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL ENTITIES.

Any Federal department, agency or other entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the Area shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary of the Interior with respect to such activities;

(2) cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out its duties under this Act and, to the maximum extent practicable, coordinate such activities with the carrying out of such duties; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner

which the Secretary of the Interior determines will not have an adverse effect on the Area.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this Act not more than—

- (1) \$5,000,000 for capital projects;
 - (2) \$1,000,000 for planning and studies; and
 - (3) \$500,000 for technical assistance.
- Funds made available pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs of the project to be funded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the measure now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2843, establishes the Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia. This bill was introduced by Representative MOLLOHAN on August 3, 1993, and was favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Natural Resources on March 23, 1994.

Wheeling, WV became a center of transportation and industry in the first half of the 19th century. Serving as the western terminus of the National Road in the early 1800's as well as one of the few major inland ports, Wheeling was home to developing industries such as coal, iron and steel, tobacco, glass, china and tile, and boat building. The resources remaining in Wheeling illustrate and interpret transportation and industrial themes in our Nation's development, and the National Park Service has testified to their national significance and the need to preserve them.

Since enactment of Public Law 100-121, the fiscal year 1990 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, which appropriated \$175,000 for a study, the National Park Service has been working with the city of Wheeling and the State of West Virginia to evaluate the city's resources and develop a plan for their preservation, promotion, interpretation, and development. By August of 1992 a plan which calls for the establishment of the Wheeling National Heritage Area had been developed. For the past several years funds have been appropriated for the Wheeling projects, and as Members may know, I continue to be concerned about such unauthorized appropriations which are expended without specific congressional policy on how they

should be used. As a result of my concerns, supporters of the Wheeling project agreed to seek the necessary authorization.

H.R. 2843, as reported by the committee, establishes the Wheeling National Heritage Area, and authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements and make grants to the appropriate local entity for capital projects, planning, and technical assistance. Federal funding is limited to \$5 million for capital projects, \$1 million for planning, and \$500,000 for technical assistance. These amounts are sufficient to only fund those appropriate projects and planning recommended by the plan that should have the involvement of the National Park Service.

As many of my colleagues know, I have been working for some time to establish a more effective process by which to recognize the important resources contained in so-called heritage areas while limiting Federal involvement in their development and operation. I recognize the merits of establishing national heritage areas, geographically and thematically unified areas with a diversity of resources under predominantly private ownership which facilitate a variety of uses and activities. Such areas, while important nationally, do not meet the criteria for inclusion as units of the National Park System, and are probably best managed in a true Federal partnership with State and local governments and private entities. These are dynamic, thriving communities, which with the limited assistance of Federal agencies, such as the National Park Service, will maintain an appropriate balance between preservation and growth.

While a more comprehensive approach to such areas is being developed, I believe that minimum requirements for their establishment include the development of a management plan, secretarial approval of projects identified by the plan, limited Federal assistance in the form of matching grants to implement the recommendations contained in the plan, and protections for the Federal investment made in the area. The authorities granted the Secretary in the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 1994 incorporate these fundamental principles.

There are an increasing number of proposals for designating national heritage areas. In this instance, funds have already been appropriated and expended, and plans have already been drafted for further National Park Service involvement. The legislation before us would revise those plans and place appropriate limits on NPS involvement. The funds authorized by this legislation will provide for appropriate assistance to Wheeling while limiting future expenditures to levels anticipated for other national heritage areas.

I believe this legislation assures that the current and future Federal invest-

ment will be used appropriately, and I urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, although I commend Chairman VENTO for some significant improvements in H.R. 2843, I am forced to strongly oppose it.

By the end of this fiscal year, the National Park Service will have spent \$10 million of unauthorized funds at Wheeling and on property not owned by the Federal Government. This bill attempts to authorize the Wheeling National Heritage Area as an official unit of the National Park Service with \$6.5 million in spending—an amount which is above and beyond the \$10 million already spent there.

Because this legislation cannot be considered in a vacuum, let us examine some matters relevant to this debate. The guide for Federal, State, and local protection efforts to Wheeling is the Wheeling National Heritage Area plan of August 1992 for which the National Park Service was the official consultant. This plan recommends \$28 million in National Park Service spending between 1990 and 2000. National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy has endorsed the \$28 million figure as an authorization ceiling in a letter to Congressman HANSEN.

During this 10 year period, the plan also recommends \$17.5 million in Federal spending outside the committee's jurisdiction—\$8.5 million for an intermodal transportation center funded by the Federal Transit Administration and \$9.0 million for the Wheeling Heritage Port funded by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Unfortunately, section 5 of H.R. 2843 requires that Federal funds for capital improvements and technical assistance at Wheeling be provided pursuant to this plan. If this bill is enacted, the West Virginia congressional delegation will surely use this language as a reason to convince future Congresses to provide the balance of the \$45 million envisioned in the plan.

It is important to remember that the National Park Service has a total shortfall at existing park units estimated at between \$7.4 billion and \$9.4 billion. An "on the ground" illustration of this shortfall is at Yosemite National Park, where \$5 million is needed to repair an electrical system that the Park Service says poses a "severe safety issue."

In West Virginia alone, the National Park Service has identified a shortfall of over \$25 million in land acquisition for existing park units. We believe these shortfalls in West Virginia should be eliminated before pouring millions more into Wheeling on lands not owned by the Federal Government.

I agree with National Park Service Director Roger Kennedy on this matter

when he recently stated, "The condition of the places is in many instances genuinely desperate and disgusting. The physical conditions of the plant is in rotten shape. The working conditions of the professional staff are a national disgrace."

In summary, enactment of H.R. 2843 in its current form will give future Congresses a green light to pour millions more into the Wheeling site where \$45 million in Federal funding is planned by the end of the decade. This funding will come from existing park units—many of which have significant funding shortfalls that affect resource protection and the quality of visitor services.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 2843.

□ 1340

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the principal sponsor in the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN].

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank Chairman VENTO for his leadership in bringing H.R. 2843 to the floor of the House today. I sincerely appreciate your work on this important legislation, which would establish the Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia.

I would also like to thank my colleague from West Virginia and member of the subcommittee, NICK RAHALL, for his assistance throughout the committee's consideration of the bill.

The city of Wheeling played a critical role in our Nation's industrial and transportation history. Wheeling grew to national importance in the 19th century as the western terminus of the national road. When the Wheeling suspension bridge was completed in 1849, Wheeling became the gateway to the West. As such, the city became a center of trade and industry.

The city played a significant role in the Civil War's pronoun movement and in the creation of our Nation's 35th State. When West Virginia seceded from Virginia in 1863, Wheeling became the first State capital.

Wheeling continued its predominance in the region into the 20th century due to its significance in America's basic industries—coal mining, iron and steel making, glass manufacturing, and chemical production, to name a few.

Of course, with such a significant industrial base, Wheeling was ripe to play a formidable role in the development of organized labor in the late 19th and early 20th centuries—a movement of global significance for workers' rights.

The citizens of Wheeling appreciate the significance of this multifaceted past and they have been working with the State of West Virginia and the National Park Service for several years to

develop a plan to address the interpretive themes of the initiative, project management, and financing. Their work forms the basis for the legislation that I bring to you here today.

Chairman VENTO and the membership of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands offered their expertise in shaping the legislation throughout the authorization process. I appreciate their valuable contributions to this bill.

H.R. 2843 will enable the city, the State, and the National Park Service to continue their progress on this initiative. I am confident that the Members of this body will be very proud of the product of this legislation and I urge your favorable vote on the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I might add in closing, I think the legislation is significant, as Chairman VENTO alluded to. National heritage areas are an evolving concept in the National Park Service, and a lot of good solid substantive preliminary work has been done to shape this legislation, to take into consideration all of the aspirations of developing such areas, along with the concerns associated with them.

The legislation proposed here minimizes the Federal financial role and maximizes State and local participation. It allows the Federal Government to recognize, and it is a balance, allowing the Federal Government to recognize the importance of heritage areas, allowing the Federal Government to provide some sustenance, counsel, advice, and at the same time providing a very real limit on that role, and inviting the kind of partnership that I think in the future will make heritage areas successful.

I am especially proud of the committee for its contribution and recommendations in shaping the legislation as it moved forward. I think it is an excellent product, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I refer to the Congressional Budget Office cost estimate of this bill of March 25, 1994, which is addressed to the committee and my ranking minority member, so it is in the purview part of the committee report. It points out indeed the number of dollars authorized in appropriation estimated outlays is, as was stated, \$6.5 million between 1995 and 1998, if indeed the money is appropriated by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I want specifically to call my colleague's attention to that, because there is apparently a plan out that was proposed that stated some \$28 million. But this is what is in the legislation. This is what the Congressional Budget Office has said would be the case. This is the case.

So I want to underline that, because I think that when we have these differences of opinion on issues, they

ought to be based on what the facts are, and not what is in some letter some place that came from some place.

Furthermore, in terms of the committee report and the language of the bill, the committee has stated it is aware of the increasing number of proposals to designate national heritage areas. Of course the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] is well aware of that as a member of the committee.

In the case of the Wheeling National Heritage Area, funds have already been appropriated and expended. In fact, some \$10 million have been appropriated and expended right now in Wheeling without any authorizing legislation.

So this legislation should be looked at as a limitation and really a savings in terms of what has been expended and what is proposed, as opposed to the business as usual that has occurred in the past without any authorization, any certainty as to what the policy path will be with regards to Federal funds.

The involvement of the National Park Service, and I would continue to quote, "The plans have already been drafted for the further National Park Service involvement," as the gentleman stated. We limit that to the \$6.5 million in this bill. The involvement shall, notwithstanding such previous plans, be limited to that provided in this act. It is the committee's intention for Wheeling and other such areas that, following the planning and start-up phases, these areas will become self-operating with direct Federal involvement phased out.

The funds authorized by this section 7 will provide for appropriate assistance to Wheeling, while limiting future expenditures to levels anticipated for other national heritage areas.

Mr. Speaker, we have numerous proposals like this that are going to be considered by the committee, and we have worked with some members of the minority on proposals like on the Great Falls proposal that there has been some tacit agreement on. I understand the gentleman's concerns with regards to the overall Park Service budget. We may differ with regard to what the backlog or outlay is. If the gentleman wanted to purchase all the in-holdings, if he wanted to repair every road, replace every piece of housing within a park, which I would suggest to the gentleman is not appropriate and that the road money doesn't actually come from Park Service budget, which makes up a substantial amount of this, it comes from highway funding.

So the point is it does not directly in a sense compete. But we have got a problem with the park funding, we have got a problem with unauthorized activities going on, and trying to defeat or negate efforts that limit these particular proposals I would suggest is

in a real sense counterproductive. I would hope the gentleman would hear what I am saying in terms of this particular issue.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to respond to the gentleman from Minnesota and say that, first of all, I do appreciate the fact that the gentleman is making an attempt to authorize in the past what has been unauthorized expenditures for this particular project.

There are two points that I did want to make. First of all, it is a matter of priorities within the Park Service. We do have a lot of needs out there that have been identified to us. We have \$7.2 or \$9.2 billion dollars in needs.

□ 1350

I think there needs to be serious consideration before we move on to something like this which may very well be appropriate, but my point at this time is that we do have some real needs already in the National Park Service and that we do have to be aware of the fact that we do spend more than what we take in as far as the budget is concerned.

The other thing that I would point out is that there is no specific sunset provision in the piece of legislation, and I would be more comfortable if there were.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Just briefly, I agree with the gentleman in terms of the sunset, but the fact is that that is limited by dollars in terms of authorization. Sunsets or limitations in authorizations only mean something to appropriators that pay attention to them. I would suggest they will hopefully pay attention to what we have done here in terms of limitation, but that is, as the gentleman knows, one of the issues I have been working on, the Great Falls legislation, there is a specific sunset. That is an issue that we would be certainly willing to work with the gentleman on as we deal with further measures.

I would further state, I want to make it clear that I do not accept, and I think that we really need to come to a common understanding as to what the backlog figures are for the National Park Service in terms of roads, in terms of land water conservation monies for purchase of inholdings and the other types of expenditures, there is a backlog. That we can agree on. It is likely billions of dollars. That we can agree on.

Whether it is 7.3 to 9, I think is another matter that we cannot agree upon. I have seen the figure floated around repeatedly without any specific definition to the figure. I think that we would all be better off working from common knowledge. We are all entitled to our own opinions, but I think we

should be working from common facts in terms of that issue.

The gentleman, along with the Secretary of the Interior, I might say, have quoted this particular figure. So the gentleman puts himself in very good company in his figure but one, I think, that is not, is not, I would repeat, a helpful reference in terms of understanding the magnitude of the problems that we face.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VENTO. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, it is company that I am not always entirely comfortable with, as the gentleman might imagine. But I accept his points. They are well taken.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2843, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2843 would establish a Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia.

This bill, sponsored by Representative ALAN MOLLOHAN in the House, and West Virginia's senior Senator, ROBERT C. BYRD, in the other body, is based on a final concept plan prepared by the National Park Service with input from the citizens of Wheeling.

The purpose of this measure is to preserve and promote for the benefit of the general public the numerous and outstanding cultural and historical resource values in the Wheeling area.

Mr. Speaker, Congress on several occasions has established national heritage corridors, usually along a riverway. Unlike a full-blown unit of the National Park System, heritage corridors offer a larger opportunity for local management. They are also a step up from simply having a site or number of sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The heritage area concept is based on these heritage corridors: emphasis on local management and a limited amount of Federal assistance. In return for this relatively small amount of Federal assistance, the public as a whole benefits through the preservation of historic and cultural resources that might otherwise be allowed to perish.

I commend this bill to the House and urge its adoption.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed until tomorrow.

STUDENT LOAN INELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2004) to extend until July 1, 1998, the exemption from ineligibility based on a high default rate for certain institutions of higher education.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2004

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION.

The matter preceding clause (i) of section 435(a)(2)(C) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1085(a)(2)(C)) is amended by striking "July 1, 1994" and inserting "July 1, 1998".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. PETRI] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD].

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 2004 is designed to extend the existing exemption from the default triggers for Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCU's] and tribally controlled community colleges. Without this extension the triggers would force the cut off of institutional eligibility for Federal Family Education Loan programs. The bill was passed by unanimous consent by the Senate on March 25 of this year.

This extension would shift the expiration date for the exemption from July 1, 1994, to July 1, 1998. This change would realign the expiration of this provision with the scheduled reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The legislation would also allow HBCU institutions to proceed with their current effort to take control of their financial management and default situations with an aggressive federally assisted internal review and training program.

This legislation is the companion piece to H.R. 4025, which was introduced by Representative SCOTT of Virginia. He is a new and valued member of the Committee on Education and Labor and I applaud his active role in the development and support of this important measure.

I ask the House to support the passage of this bill so that the students who attend these institutions will continue to have access to the assistance provided under the authority of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The particularly high-risk populations that the HBCU's and the tribally controlled community colleges successfully reach out to are deserving of the

extension of this exemption. It is critical for this extension to be done in a timely manner in order to avoid the unnecessary disruptions which would occur if no extension were agreed to. The current estimate is that at least 33 of the 105 HBCU's would lose eligibility and a similar percentage of the tribally controlled community colleges would be affected.

The legislation before us today is a clean extension of this authority. No extraneous amendments have been attached by the other body and we do not seek to add any. This exemption has been in the law since the creation of the default triggers during the Budget Reconciliation process in 1990. There is broad, bipartisan agreement in both Houses as to the merit of its extension.

I ask that the House agree to this measure and send it to the President for his immediate consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 2004, which passed the other body by voice vote, would extend the current exemption from elimination from the Federal Student Loan Program, for historically black colleges and universities, tribally controlled community colleges, and Navajo community colleges, for 4 additional years.

Without this extension the current exemption, which was granted to these institutions in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, will expire on July 1st of this year.

There are now 104 Historically Black Colleges and Universities and 9 tribally controlled community colleges. Without this extension about a third of these institutions may lose their eligibility for participation in the Federal Student Loan Program.

This bill, as passed by the other body, is a clean bill. It does not affect any other higher education amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], a member of the committee.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of S. 2004, a bill to extend the exemption currently granted to historically black colleges and universities, tribally controlled colleges, and Navajo community colleges, from ineligibility for the Federal Family Education Loan Program.

On July 1, 1994, the present exemption from this program will expire. At the current default trigger of 25 percent, as many as one-third on the Nation's historically black colleges, and many of the Native American colleges, will be excluded from the FFELP. If these schools cannot participate in the loan program, many of the students that these schools serve will be denied

a primary source of financial aid, one that helps pay the fare to a better way of life. It goes without saying, Mr. Speaker, that such action will also have devastating repercussions for the schools: many will have to close, limiting the options of many students who wish to attain a college degree.

Mr. Speaker, the institutions that are currently exempted from the FFELP default trigger have served lower income and minority students for generations. The mission of these schools is to grant opportunities to those who have the least. Ironically, it is for this very reason that many of these institutions find themselves struggling to help students to improve upon their loan repayment performance. These students often have greater debts and more pressing family financial obligations than middle- or higher-income students; they therefore must work hard to meet student loan obligations and address other financial burdens. But these students should not be denied a chance to succeed, even though their odds are longer than most.

Mr. Speaker, these institutions have demonstrated, to their credit, that when disadvantaged students are given an opportunity, most will succeed brilliantly. In many States, for example, over half of the States' African-American doctors, lawyers, and other professionals are graduates of historically black colleges. It therefore makes little sense to limit financial aid and hinder these promising and talented students from achieving their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, the minority-serving institutions that are exempted from the loan default trigger are not seeking a free ride for their students. These institutions, and their student financial aid officers, are working hard to improve student loan repayments. Through an innovative program of self-help workshops, financial aid management seminars, and financial counseling, many of these schools are already seeing reductions in default rates.

□ 1400

It is clear, however, that in addition to extending the exemption, criteria for exclusion from the FFELP must eventually be changed. It is inherently unfair to compare the default rates of schools that enroll primarily lower-income students with those that enroll primarily middle- and upper-income students. I would encourage my colleagues to work with me in the future to develop new legislation that would take into account a range of other factors that will more accurately attack the problem of loan mismanagement, fraud, and abuse.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Senator BUMPERS and his colleagues who supported S. 2004, and I would like to commend the gentleman

from Michigan [Mr. FORD], chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, for having the bill considered in an expedited manner so it can be considered prior to the July 1st deadline.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to act affirmatively and vote to extend this exemption so those institutions may continue the tradition of providing opportunities where few might otherwise exist.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the hard-working gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER], a member of the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I rise today somewhat reluctantly to oppose this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this exemption that was put in the law of years ago gave historically black colleges and other colleges in a narrow area on Indian reservations time to bring their default rates into line with the requirements that we imposed on all colleges, universities, and others who qualify under the college loan program.

Here we are today, wanting to continue that exemption for an additional 4 years. I rise reluctantly because I understand that these colleges and universities do in fact serve perhaps a predominantly larger portion of disadvantaged students, but there are a lot of universities, colleges, and other schools that are involved in these programs that serve disadvantaged students.

The law in America is rather clear. We support and the law states emphatically that it should be about opportunity for all. What is happening here is that we are giving another small group of Americans, a small group of the universities in America, an opportunity here, an advantage that other colleges and universities and schools that qualify under these programs are not getting. I, as a Member of this body, feel compelled to rise today and oppose this legislation, and reiterate that what we want to stand for in this body is, again, equal opportunity for all, special privileges for none.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE], chairman of the Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education of the Committee on Education and Labor, for a colloquy.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to engage the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] in a colloquy to discuss the Department of Education's interpretation of congressional intent on the Higher Education Act's title IV institutional eligibility appeals based on mitigating circumstances.

It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that since 1987, when the basis for appealing defaults was changed, no school

has successfully appealed title IV eligibility through the mitigating circumstances process.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned that many of these schools, which in many cases serve the same at-risk population as the HBCU's, are not receiving fair treatment by the Department of Education.

I believe the current standards need to be reviewed to ensure that they are reasonable standards for schools to meet. My primary concern is that no school can meet the Department's regulation.

I believe it was Congress intent that the Department of Education establish regulations that would allow some schools to meet the criteria.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] to join me in calling on the Department of Education to review these regulations to ensure they are fair and reasonable, and report their findings back to the House Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDEE. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that I know he has expressed his concerns on this to me on more than one occasion. I share those concerns. I would be pleased to join the gentleman in requesting that the department review these regulations to ensure their fairness.

I would like to remind the Members that this was a bone of contention between our committee and the previous administration under Lamar Alexander, who was enamored of the idea of automatic cutoffs for student aid because of loan defaults. We tried without success to convince him that the diversity we had in institutions and the types of institutions that drew a population that were predictably going to have trouble paying loans back was such that a rigid, one-size-fits-all program would not work.

The cutoff that we have been talking about was not put in the legislation by the committee, it was put in by excited people out here on the floor, who waved around the bloody banner of student loan defaults, suggesting that students who could pay their loans were not paying them back, and that is how it got into the legislation. However, the regulations the gentleman is talking about were written by the same Department of Education that advocated a rigid cutoff with no exceptions from the very beginning.

Mr. Speaker, I will urge Secretary Reilly to use the power that he has to rewrite those regulations so that they make some sense.

Mr. KILDEE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to

the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS], chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am in support of this legislation. I sponsored the original waiver for tribal colleges and historic black colleges. We did that in the 1990 budget reconciliation bill, and it is important that my colleagues understand that we placed the student default rate cutoff at that time at 35 percent.

We thought that was a fairly tough measure, Mr. Speaker, but it was driven more by budgetary reasons than it was, in my opinion, by sound public policy. Nonetheless, I sponsored it. I think we all have to ask ourselves whether default rates are an adequate measure of whether a school is doing a good job, or are default rates a measure of whether or not a student comes out of college and gets a job and has a salary and therefore can pay their loan back.

I question that this is the right kind of mechanism to use in any event. However, we have a budget deficit and we are trying to cut costs, we are trying to make sure we spend less money on defaults and more money actually for the students, so we put this cutoff at 35 percent.

We adopted that as the rate to save some money. In doing so, Mr. Speaker, I believe that tribal colleges and historic black colleges should be given some additional time to get their student loan program in order, and so we set the 35 percent student default cutoff rate. The Senate agreed with us on my proposal.

Now, Mr. Speaker, through other legislation we have reduced that cutoff rate to 25 percent, so what has happened, schools that have been fighting their way to get down to 35 percent, and they are doing a wonderful job at getting down, are now suddenly faced with 25 percent.

When I say they are doing a wonderful job, let me be a little more specific than that. Let me tell about a tribally controlled college out in Montana called the Salish Kootenai College.

They had a 49.6 percent default rate back when we were first trying to get these things under control. They had 87 borrowers in default, and the college's president, a wonderful fellow who was at one time designated Indian Educator of the Year in America, and his great staff have been working ever since the Williams cutoff rate went into effect. They have reduced their default rate from almost 50 percent down to about 27 percent.

□ 1410

And they are really doing great things to get this default rate down and they got it below the 35 percent we required. Now, bang, we are down to 25 percent. They are going to get cut off. Those Indian kids are not going to have these college student loans they

thought and the president of the college and the staff thought they could have under the law.

So, the question is are we going to penalize them now inadvertently for what they have already been able to achieve or are we going to reward them. And this legislation today says let us reward them by extending a waiver for tribal colleges and historically black colleges, but let us only do it through the life of the Higher Education Act, just that far. And that will give us all a chance to review how the provisions are working to allow these educators to continue to work to try to get these default rates down, to track these young people that come out of school better to help them get jobs.

It will also tell the students themselves how sincere we are about them paying back this money.

Let us not punish the schools for the success they have made. Historically black colleges and the tribally controlled community colleges are doing a good job since we put in the new default rate cutoff. They are really trying hard. They are getting there, but suddenly the rules have changed. Instead of a 35 percent default rate cutoff like we told them, it has gone down to 25, and I am just saying let us not penalize them for that. They were operating under a different set of rules. Let us give them a little more time to continue the good work they were doing and still allow the students that choose to go to those schools, almost exclusively Americans who are important and critical and vital minority students. Let us allow those students to continue to get those loans as their advisors and their parents and the staff work with them on trying to reduce these default rates.

I want to say to my friend, the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, that there is nobody in this Chamber or I guess listening to us that has worked harder, been more of a legislative student or has a better understanding of the Higher Education Act, and the importance of it to the students of this country and to the future than BILL FORD, and I have been more than pleased to serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education and try to follow in the great tracks that BILL FORD has made during his years as chairman of that subcommittee. If I may go out of the rules a little bit and refer to the gentleman as BILL, which I do when we are off the floor, I want you to know, BILL, how much this country owes to you and the work you have done for higher education in this country. The gentleman has been a class act and an example for all of the Members of Congress that will follow. And you have our thanks, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOEHNER].

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Wisconsin for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I refer to the comments made by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS], with regard to extending this exemption. The exemption was put into the 1990 act to give historically black colleges and tribal colleges extra time to meet those regulations.

I guess the question I have for the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS], since he brought this up, is what justification exists that we should grant this exemption for these colleges and not many other colleges, universities and schools that provide education to minority students, that may have already been eliminated from the program because their default rate was too high.

Second, what is being done by these colleges and universities to improve their default rate? I would think that if we are going to bring such a bill to the floor to extend this exemption for another 4 years there would be some evidence given as to why more time is needed, what progress has been made and what steps are being taken, and what about the students who do go to universities, colleges, private schools that are disadvantaged students who have already been eliminated from programs because their colleges did not meet the default rates and have been eliminated from the program?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOEHNER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I guess the logical result of the gentleman's question is that we should support doing this for every school and every student. Does the gentleman support that as an antidote to the difficulties he sees here?

Mr. BOEHNER. What I am trying to find out is why we should treat this group of colleges and universities differently than we have treated a lot of others, many who have been eliminated from the program.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As I said when I sponsored this amendment, we had an administration that believed a cutoff rate was the appropriate thing to do. I thought it would reduce the deficit, potentially at least I thought it would save us some dollars. But I was not sure it was good public policy.

I knew it was bad public policy for colleges who because of the history of the type of student, particularly the income level of the students they treat we could identify them as simply not able to meet these default rates.

Now I fought in committee and in that conference committee against doing it at all to any school. But as long as we were going to do it, I took the best of a bad deal and tried to improve on it by at least protecting young Americans of color from the worst of what would happen to them.

Now the bad thing that is going to happen to them is inadvertent. I do not think anybody intended it. And now I am trying to protect them against having that inadvertent thing happen to them, which is going from 25 to 35 percent.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman from Wisconsin yielding more time, and maybe the chairman of the committee could help answer the questions that I have outlined to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS] about what these colleges and universities are doing to improve their default rate, and the justification for continuing this exemption that has been in effect for, will be in effect for 4 years. What have they done and why do we need to continue it?

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOEHNER. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. If the gentleman was on the floor, and I believe he was, when I engaged in a colloquy with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE], we discussed specifically what we expect the administration to do. The previous administration believed that an arbitrary set of numbers told you something. We never have believed that it told you anything because it totally ignores the type of students that you are dealing with.

I have been at this long enough so that I can look at the makeup by race and economic characteristics on the census and tell the gentleman the default rate of a school before you tell me what they teach, whether it is a trade school or medical school or anything else. There is a stronger correlation between being poor when you go to college and not being able to pay your loan than there is between where you finish with respect to your peers in school. If you go to college from a poor family and an impoverished background, a culturally and economically disadvantaged student will do better than one that does not go to college but he will never do as well as your child and mine, given the same opportunities, because he will never get the same opportunities. There are exceptions of course that prove the rule.

By and large, they do not get a shot at the good jobs when they get out of college and they do not have an uncle's law firm to go into or daddy's company to go to work for. They have to start right at the bottom of the barrel and they are unable to pay the loans back.

Mr. BOEHNER. Reclaiming my time, I understand what the chairman is saying, but neither of the questions that I have posed to the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the committee, nor to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS], have really been answered in terms of why we should

continue the exemption and what specific actions have been taken and what specific actions are going to be taken over the next 4 years to justify the continuation of this.

Now I might say to the gentleman from Michigan that I have 11 brothers and sisters; I have worked my way through college, as I suspect the chairman of this committee has worked his way through college. And it really has very little bearing on the institution itself.

Part of the problem here and the reason I raise this question is because the way the program is set up, the universities get to check the possibility of repayment as a student gets into the program. But once that student is out of the university, the university's ability to bring that default rate down is almost nonexistent.

□ 1420

The real problem with the program is that we have got to redesign the program to put the universities in a stronger role so that they can have some assurance, some guarantee, over their future in trying to control their own default rate. And today I would suggest to the gentleman from Michigan that the universities' and colleges' hands are being tied in their ability to reduce their own default rates.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute just to say to the gentleman that the staff is reminding me that the gentleman voted against the direct lending program that we passed through this Congress that will save the taxpayers a lot of money and will guarantee that loans are available to every student no matter where they go to school. The gentleman did not choose to support that legislation because the previous administration opposed it, and he is still in gear with the previous administration and cannot shift.

When that program is fully implemented in 1999, this problem will take care of itself.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD of Michigan. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. I voted against the direct lending program because I am concerned that we are going to end up with higher default rates under that program than we have gotten under this program, and to extend this exemption for another 5 years, I think, is unwarranted, nor has there been any evidence given on this floor as to why it should continue.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for extending the College Loan Default Exemption Act.

I am pleased this legislation includes extending the college loan default exemption to tribally controlled Indian community colleges. Default rate limitations were originally included in the 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act to put an end to student loan abuses by a few private trade schools.

The loan default limitation inadvertently excluded historically black colleges and universities and tribally controlled Indian community colleges, particularly those on the Navajo Reservation, Navajo Community College.

Although tribally controlled Indian community colleges have significantly decreased their default rates since 1990, they need additional time to implement administrative reforms and establish special peer counseling systems designed to reduce fault rates.

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that this bill will give tribally controlled community colleges the time and structure that they need to design and implement programs that would lower their loan default rates and not deprive any native American student from the Federal aid that they need to further their education.

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the minority on the Committee on Education and Labor for their cooperation in getting this bill swiftly to the floor so that we could meet the deadline that is so important to the schools involved and just state for the record that for those who think that the default rate is going to be worse in the future, they ought to look to the Republican who is on the floor handling this bill now for their side. Because we supported his idea of having Internal Revenue collect the loans from people who make loans from the Government in the future on a direct loan program.

If you think that you do not have to pay taxes you owe to the Federal Government through IRS, then you will not have to pay your direct loan either, and they are going to treat you the same way if you do not pay.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAZZOLI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2004.

The question was taken.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed until tomorrow.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous material, on S. 2004, the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE DAN BURTON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable DAN BURTON, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 16, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a staffer in my office has been served with a subpoena issued by the State of Indiana, Hamilton County Superior Circuit Court in connection with a civil case involving some constituent casework.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will determine if compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

DAN BURTON,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE SAM FARR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable SAM FARR, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 29, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that a staffer in my office has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States Court of International Trade in connection with a civil case.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will determine if compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

SAM FARR,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on House Administration:

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, DC, April 5, 1994.
Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to inform you, pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House, that two employees of the Committee on House Administration have been served with a subpoena issued by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will determine if compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privilege and precedent of the House.

With my very best wishes,

Sincerely,

CHARLIE ROSE,
Chairman.

COMMUNICATION FROM ACTING
DIRECTOR, NON-LEGISLATIVE
AND FINANCIAL SERVICES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Acting Director, Non-Legislative and Financial Services, House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, NON-
LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL
SERVICES,

Washington, DC, April 7, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, U.S. Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House of that the Office of Finance has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the General Counsel to the House, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

RANDALL B. MEDLOCK,
Acting Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SER-
GEANT AT ARMS OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 11, 1994.

Re subpoena—Superior Court of the District
of Columbia M 4009-94 (criminal).

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, The Capitol,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to House Rule L (50), please be advised that Officer David Hamlett, a House employee, has received a subpoena to appear as a witness in the above referenced matter. I have attached a copy of the subpoena for your information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

WERNER W. BRANDT,
Sergeant at Arms.

REPORT CONCERNING NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
ANGOLA—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby report to the Congress on the developments since September 26, 1993, concerning the national emergency with respect to Angola that was declared in Executive Order No. 12865 of that date. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

On September 26, 1993, I declared a national emergency with respect to Angola, invoking the authority, inter alia, of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 U.S.C. 287c). Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 864, dated September 15, 1993, the order prohibits the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to the territory of Angola other than through designated points of entry. The order also prohibits such sale or supply to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ("UNITA"). United States persons are prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies, or from attempted violations, or from evasion or avoidance of transactions that have the purpose of evasion or avoidance, of the stated prohibitions. The order authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, to take such actions including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order.

1. On December 10, 1993, the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") issued the UNITA (Angola) Sanctions Regulations (the "Regulations") (58 Fed. Reg. 64904) to implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against UNITA. A copy of the Regulations is attached for reference.

The Regulations prohibit the sale or supply by United States persons or from the United States, or using U.S.-

registered vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles, equipment and spare parts, and petroleum and petroleum products to UNITA or to the territory of Angola other than through designated points. United States persons are also prohibited from activities that promote or are calculated to promote such sales or supplies to UNITA or Angola, or from any transaction by any United States persons that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate any of the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. Also prohibited are transactions by United States persons, or involving the use of U.S.-registered vessels or aircraft relating to transportation to Angola or to UNITA of goods the exportation of which is prohibited.

The Government of Angola has initially designated the following points of entry as points in Angola to which the articles otherwise prohibited by the Regulations may be shipped: Airports: Luanda, and Katumbela, Benguela Province; Ports: Luanda, Lobito, Benguela Province, and Namibe, Namibe Province; and Entry Points: Malongo, Cabinda Province. Although no specific license is required by the Department of the Treasury for shipments to these designated points of entry (unless the item is destined for UNITA), any such exports remain subject to the licensing requirements of the Departments of State and/or Commerce.

2. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from September 26, 1993, through March 25, 1994, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to UNITA are reported at about \$85,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel) and the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and the Office of the Legal Adviser).

I shall continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 12, 1994.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES
TO THE PANAMA CANAL COM-
MISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message

from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 3522 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (Public Law 102-484; 22 U.S.C. 3611 note), I transmit herewith the recommendations for changes to the Panama Canal Commission. I have determined that the adoption of these recommendations would facilitate and encourage the operation of the Canal through an autonomous entity under the Government of Panama after the transfer of the waterway on December 31, 1999, pursuant to the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and related agreements.

In accordance with the law cited above, an extensive study of the governance and financial management structure of the Panama Canal Commission was conducted. The study and its recommendations were then considered and discussed among representatives of the Departments of State, Defense, the Treasury, Commerce, Transportation, and Justice, as well as the Panama Canal Commission. The study, and the process that followed it, formed the basis for my recommendations, which are contained in the attached document.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 12, 1994.

TRAGEDY IN ANGOLA

(Mr. EMERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the House Hunger Caucus, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HALL], has just returned from a factfinding mission to Angola. This morning, Chairman HALL reported to the Hunger Caucus and shared some very troubling observations about the plight of that land. He has written a brief piece, the Paradox of Suffering in Angola, which appeared in today's Christian Science Monitor. It is a trenchant summary of his experiences and observations, and I commend it to the reading and to the consideration of all of our colleagues.

The article referred to is as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 12, 1994]

PARADOX OF SUFFERING IN ANGOLA

(By Tony P. Hall)

As civil war approaches its third decade in Angola, a generation of children has been lost. No matter how many sites I visit to urge solutions to humanitarian disasters, it is the images of hungry children that haunt me the most.

In Angola, the paradox of starving and malnourished children is especially insane.

Angola is a green and fertile nation with thousands of miles of temperate Atlantic shoreline and has a vast supply of oil and diamonds. River valleys and rich savannas are made even more valuable by a relatively low population and density rate. There are no desert droughts in Angola. The nation is free of the geographical calamities affecting Somalia and Sudan.

It is Angola's leaders who perpetuate the senseless tragedy affecting its 3.3 million people.

I took the Congressional Hunger Caucus and my new nongovernmental organization (NGO), the Congressional Hunger Center, to Angola because of reports from the United States State Department that hundreds were perishing daily from hunger and disease. Thousands of malnourished orphans were scavenging for food in city trash heaps and across mine-infested grain fields. I read of children scooping up handfuls of dirt tinged with powdered milk that had sifted from sacks of relief food.

I found scenes like these in Angola—and something more. Amid the jammed refugee camps, the dusty therapeutic feeding centers, and the putrid marketplaces, I found well equipped and healthy soldiers from both sides of the civil war who were seemingly unmoved by the misery at their feet.

Even more disturbing than this spectacle is the disgraceful example of personal comfort set by the leaders that the militiamen esteem. A palace-ensconced president and temperamental ministers, preoccupied with political positioning and perpetuating war, bring pain and injustice to their people. Years of destructive conflict in Angola have caused massive displacement, disrupted agricultural production, destroyed infrastructure, and paralyzed the economy.

Food aid is necessary in Angola, and the international NGOs and multilateral organizations that work there are truly angels of mercy. But this temporary help is not the lasting answer for Angola. Serious international pressure must be leveled on the rulers who ignore cease-fire agreements and continually dash Angola's hope for normalcy. Their jockeying for power, land, oil, and diamonds while children receive inadequate health care, lack basic education, and even starve, is inexcusable.

The leaders are greedy; further they have enabled the purveyance of weapons—including land mines. Universal condemnation of their actions is essential to ending hunger in Angola.

The bright news from Angola is the cooperation exhibited by dozens of dedicated NGOs and various offices of the United Nations. Honorable mentions are due to World Vision, the International Committee for the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders, Concern, Catholic Relief Services, and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

I also was impressed by the relatively new UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs, which is responsible for the overall coordination of humanitarian relief to people subsisting under the eyes of warring factions. The World Food Program has proved invaluable in supporting and delivering relief in Angola, and the NGOs have been exemplary in distributing life-saving commodities.

There appears now to be only one obstacle preventing Angola from moving from relief to rehabilitation—Angola's leaders.

THE NEW WORLD ORDER CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE ACTIONS OF A UNITED INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday and again yesterday, selective airstrikes were launched by NATO, responding to a request by the United Nations to act against those besieging Gorazde and endangering the lives of U.N. personnel, in addition to tens of thousands of civilians. I believe most of us, and I know I, fully support that effort.

Since the beginning of the conflict in Bosnia, it has been clear that Serb militants would only respond to the credible threat of force. They have, in my opinion, cynically flouted international principles and used the negotiating table to gain militarily on the ground.

They feel they do not have to pay a price for aggression and, yes, even atrocities, which amount, in many respects, to genocide.

This NATO action, I believe, is measured, limited, and necessary. We have threatened in the past and urged the aggressors and all others to cease the hostilities and come to the negotiating table. For too long, however, Serb militants have ignored the West, the United Nations and international law, all in pursuit of the greater gain.

Recent actions by the Serbian militants are a test of whether the international community is prepared to take further measures to ensure that U.N. resolutions and principles are upheld. If the militants do not cease, and if they act against U.N. forces anywhere in Bosnia, the international community should continue to respond resolutely.

We should reiterate, Mr. Speaker, our call for the Bosnian Serbs to withdraw, to withdraw from all areas surrounding all United Nations designated safe havens, just as they have done for Sarajevo.

Mr. Speaker, a former President of the United States, George Bush, after a meeting with the then-president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, said that we had entered into a new world order. Let us all hope that that observation was correct, but let us also recognize, if there is to be a new world order, it will only be accomplished through the actions of a united international community committed to the objective that it will not allow or countenance either the commission of atrocities and violations of international law or the accretion of land or assets through armed aggression. It is armed aggression down through the centuries that has led to the loss of life of millions of innocents, of millions of citizens, who, caught up by fate in a

conflict not of their making, lost their lives, their property, their children and their futures.

I congratulate our President. I congratulate the United Nations. It is essential that the international community say in this instance to the Serbs, but in other instances to other aggressors:

"That is not part of the new world order."

THE CONTINUING TRAGEDY IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and there being no designee of the minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about a place where 120,000 children under the age of 5 have died since 1990.

A place where 390,000 civilians have died in the past 4 years alone.

They have not died as a result of civil war, or ethnic conflict, or ethnic cleansing.

They have died because of malign neglect, because of brutal oppression at the hands of a dictator trying to bleed into extinction the very people he rules, and because of an international community that has turned a blind eye to their plight.

Mr. Speaker, it is a place where parents hover over cribs, watching children go hungry for want of a few cents worth of powdered milk.

A place where mothers see their babies scream in agony because operations must be performed without anesthesia.

A place where diabetics lapse into comas because there is no insulin.

It is a place where once-intact sewage and electrical systems remain in a shambles, and as a result, thousands of innocent people face outbreaks of typhoid and cholera, starvation, and death.

It is a place where millions of people struggle every day just to find the basics of life: food, water, medicine, and fuel.

And, as always, the ones who suffer the most are those who can afford it the least: the very young, the disabled, and the very old.

Mr. Speaker, it is a human tragedy of unspeakable proportions, and it is happening in a place we all know very well.

A place that was the focus of international attention 3 years ago, and a place we cannot turn a blind eye to today.

If you have not guessed by now, Mr. Speaker, this place—this country—is the country of Iraq.

And 3 years after our troops left the region.

Three years after CNN and all the foreign correspondents turned their attention elsewhere.

Three years after international sanctions on food and medicine were levied on the people of Iraq—the aftermath of the Gulf War for the people of Iraq in many ways is more tragic than the war itself.

Mr. Speaker, I have met the brothers and sisters, relatives and friends of some of the people suffering in Iraq today; they are members of the Chaldean-American community in Michigan.

The Chaldeans are Iraqi Christians—and the community in Michigan is the largest in the United States.

The Chaldean community in Michigan has been tireless in its efforts to provide humanitarian relief, and it has been unmatched in its commitment to ending the suffering of the people of Iraq, and I think we can all draw inspiration from their ongoing efforts.

But much, much more needs to be done.

Not long ago, one member of this community, an Iraqi-American doctor named Dr. Nathima Atchoo—who still has relatives living in Iraq—told me about her two trips back to Iraq to help alleviate the suffering.

She tells horror stories of hospitals where there is no medicine, and no cotton—where many children are sent home from hospital beds because the doctors can do nothing to treat them.

She says that the greatest gift you can give to people in Iraq today is aspirin or Tylenol, because there is none to be found.

Thousands of patients with heart conditions are dying today because the heart valves they ordered before the war are sitting in warehouses, because Iraqi assets meant to pay for them have been frozen since 1991.

On her last trip, Dr. Atchoo saw an 8-year-old lying in a coma because there was no insulin. His father offered to sell the clothes off his back to get insulin to save his son.

While she was at the hospital, the doctor offered a can of milk to a mother with a sick child in the hospital. But the mother would not give the milk to the child. She said that this child was going to die and she would give the milk to another child at home who had a chance of living.

Mr. Speaker, no mother should be forced to decide which child she is going to save in a world rich enough to save both.

But this is the reality in Iraq today. In many families in Iraq today, each child eats breakfast just 1 day a week, so the other children can eat breakfast other days of the week.

The hospitals are full of children with leukemia who got sick during the war.

Raw sewage flows into the Tigris River, but people still drink from it, because it's the only water they have.

And in a country that once revered the young, today, young girls are forced to sell their bodies to feed their families.

This is the sad reality in Iraq today. Mr. Speaker, during the gulf war, we were told time and time again that we did not wage war against the civilian population of Iraq; we were told we waged war against the Baghdad regime.

And when we levied the international sanctions on food and medicine, we were told that it was to punish Saddam Hussein, not the people of Iraq.

But 3 years later, Saddam Hussein is still living in the lap of luxury. He gets all the food and water he needs from other countries, and if family members of the Baghdad regime get sick, they are treated in the best hospitals in the world.

But the civilian population in Iraq continues to starve, and bleed, and die—with no end in sight.

It makes you wonder why the people of Iraq haven't risen up to overthrow Saddam. But as one doctor said to me not long ago: "When you have to spend the whole day searching for food so your children don't starve, you don't have time to think about overthrowing the government."

The continuing tragedy in Iraq has reminded us once again that Saddam Hussein is one of the most barbaric and heinous dictators this world has ever seen.

Saddam Hussein—and Saddam Hussein alone—must be held responsible for the continued suffering of his people.

To its credit, the United Nations passed two resolutions to temporarily let the sale of oil go forward to allow Iraq to buy food, medicine, and other humanitarian items, under the watchful eye of the United Nations.

But to his eternal shame, the Baghdad despot has refused to implement those resolutions, so the civilian population in Iraq continues to suffer.

At this point, Mr. Speaker, we must ask ourselves one simple question: Do these two U.N. resolutions let us off the hook for the continued suffering of the people of Iraq?

Do they allow us to throw up our hands, turn a blind eye, point a finger at Saddam, and say we tried?

Or do we have a continuing responsibility as a compassionate nation to do all we can to provide humanitarian relief to the mothers and children who are starving and dying?

Mr. Speaker, I understand that there are difficult diplomatic and strategic issues that must be taken into consideration.

But when the people of Bosnia needed food, we sent in airdrops to feed them.

When the people of Somalia were starving in the streets, we went in to provide humanitarian relief to feed the hungry.

When the people of Russia were standing in bread lines, we did all we

could to get them grain and other food-stuffs.

And as Iraq continues to starve and bleed, I believe the international community has a continuing responsibility to help these people even when Saddam Hussein will not.

Anything less is simply a cop-out.

Ant the fact is, Mr. Speaker, we do not have to send in troops to do it.

Right now, there are \$1.2 billion in Iraqi assets frozen in United States banks—money from oil payments in Iraqi bank accounts when it invaded Kuwait.

Mr. Speaker, as a first step, if we use just some of those frozen assets to provide medicine—or food—to the people of Iraq, it will make a world of difference.

There are independent organizations in place right now—nongovernmental organizations like UNICEF, and the World Health Organization, and the Chaldean community, and Red Crescent, as well as other Muslim relief organizations—who are administering some relief to the people of Iraq as we speak.

But their combined efforts meet less than 5 percent of the needs of the Iraqi people.

Changing U.S. policy to allow these frozen assets to purchase medicine—and food?—to be distributed by these organizations, would help reduce the horrible suffering today in Iraq.

And what could be more galling to Saddam Hussein than the money he sees as his and for his use alone go to the people he continues to oppress.

Mr. Speaker, what could be more in line with the point that President Bush made time and time again: that we did not wage war against the civilian population of Iraq.

They were not our enemy.

And now, there are concrete steps we can and must take to save the lives of people caught up in a war that was none of their doing, and which none of them wanted.

Mr. Speaker, America is a compassionate country.

The starving children whose fathers beg for food, the women who—as I stand here tonight—must undergo childbirth without anesthesia, those dying in hospitals because the pharmacies have run out of medicine that costs a few cents a dose, we cannot turn our backs on them.

We have a moral imperative to act.

And we must do all we can to help.

Saddam Hussein may do nothing to help his own suffering people.

But we are a better nation than that.

And I don't believe that we, in good conscience, can stand by and do nothing.

It is time to act, and act now.

□ 1440

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I agree with what the gentleman stated and the fact is that the suffering of the Iraqi people is the direct result of the callousness of their dictator. We also have the problem in Kurdistan, Iraqi Kurdistan, where the embargo that we placed against Iraq is being enforced by the United Nations against the Iraqi Kurds, the people that are being protected by us north of the 36th parallel, and I think it is a shame that we do not lift the embargo to those people in that area that have certainly suffered the most along with the Shiites in the south from the oppression of this brutal regime.

Mr. Speaker, even over the last decade, he has gassed with nerve gas and mustard gas huge portions of that population. The Kurds can be self-sustaining, they certainly are not asking for independence from Iraq, but they are certainly asking for the help that we give them, that we lift the embargo to allow them to sustain themselves during this time of crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman for bringing this to the President's attention and hopefully in the next bipartisan meeting, the gentleman will bring up the plight of the Kurds also who need desperately our help there in Iraq.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his contribution, and let me assure him that I will in fact discuss the issue in its totality. We will make the case for that, that for those who are suffering because of lack of medicine and other basic essentials, we find ways through the efforts of humanitarian and religious organizations to get them the aid so they can sustain themselves and so they can in fact have the wherewithal when and if the time arises, to take their political place in opposition to Saddam Hussein in a strong way.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nevada, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1450

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the House stands in recess until 4 p.m.

The House is now in recess.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 4 p.m.

□ 1600

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PRICE of North Carolina) at 4 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 4066, by the yeas and nays; and a 5-minute vote on H.R. 3693.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for the second electronic vote.

SUSPENDING DUTY ON PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC EVENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4066, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4066, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, there have been several votes ordered as I understand it on the suspension bills.

Is it my understanding the Chair is only going to put the question on two of those and, therefore, the Members would only be expected to have two votes this afternoon?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair earlier announced that the rest of the votes are being postponed until tomorrow. The gentleman is correct. The Chair expects only two votes.

Mr. WALKER. So we expect to have several votes tomorrow on suspension bills?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct. There is a possibility of a Journal vote after these two votes.

Mr. WALKER. I thank the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will clarify the situation. There will be two 15-minute votes. There will not be a 5-minute vote. There will be two votes.

The question now is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4066, as amended?

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 1, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 96]

YEAS—406

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Abercrombie | Andrews (ME) | Applegate |
| Ackerman | Andrews (NJ) | Archer |
| Allard | Andrews (TX) | Armey |

Bacchus (FL) English
Bacchus (AL) Lambeth
Baesler Evans
Baker (CA) Everett
Baker (LA) Ewing
Ballenger Farr
Barca Fawell
Barcia Fazio
Barlow Fields (LA)
Barrett (NE) Fields (TX)
Barrett (WI) Filner
Bartlett Fingerhut
Barton Flake
Bateman Foglietta
Becerra Ford (MI)
Beilenson Fowler
Bereuter Franks (CT)
Bevill Franks (NJ)
Billbray Frost
Billrakis Gejdenson
Bishop Gekas
Billey Geren
Blute Gibbons
Boehlert Gilchrist
Boehner Gillmor
Bonilla Gilman
Bonior Gingrich
Borski Glickman
Boucher Gonzalez
Brewster Goodlatte
Brooks Goodling
Browder Gordon
Brown (CA) Goss
Brown (FL) Grams
Brown (OH) Green
Bryant Greenwood
Bunning Gunderson
Burton Gutierrez
Buyer Hall (OH)
Byrne Hall (TX)
Callahan Hamilton
Calvert Hancock
Camp Hansen
Canady Harman
Cantwell Hastert
Cardin Hastings
Carr Hayes
Castle Hefley
Chapman Hefner
Clay Herger
Clayton Hilliard
Clement Hinchey
Clyburn Hoagland
Coble Hobson
Coleman Hochbrueckner
Collins (GA) Hoekstra
Collins (IL) Hoke
Collins (MI) Holden
Combust Horn
Condit Houghton
Conyers Hoyer
Cooper Huffington
Coppersmith Hughes
Costello Hunter
Cox Hutto
Coyne Hyde
Cramer Inglis
Crane Inhofe
Crapo Inslee
Cunningham Istook
Danner Jacobs
Darden Jefferson
de la Garza Johnson (CT)
Deal Johnson (GA)
DeLauro Johnson (SD)
DeLay Johnson, E. B.
Dellums Johnson, Sam
Derrick Johnston
Deutsch Kanjorski
Diaz-Balart Kaptur
Dickey Kasich
Dicks Kennedy
Dingell Kennelly
Dixon Kildee
Dooley Kim
Doolittle King
Dorman Kingston
Dreier Kleczka
Duncan Klein
Dunn Klink
Durbin Klug
Edwards (CA) Knollenberg
Edwards (TX) Kolbe
Ehlers Kopetski
Emerson Kreidler
Engel Kyl

LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Machtle
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Manzullo
Margolies-
Mezvinisky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McMillan
McNulty
Meehan
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Moakley
Molinar
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Paxton
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pickle
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman

Poshard
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quillen
Quinn
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Ravenel
Reed
Regula
Reynolds
Richardson
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roth
Rowland
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Santorum
Sarpaluis
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner

Serrano
Sharp
Shaw
Shays
Shepherd
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (IA)
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Watt
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Sundquist
Sweet
Swift
Synar
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Tejeda

Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Thompson
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torrice
Towns
Traficant
Tucker
Unsoeld
Upton
Valentine
Velaquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmeyer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Weldon
Wheat
Williams
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wyden
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zimmer

[Roll No. 97]
YEAS—408

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Applegate
Archer
Armey
Bacchus (FL)
Bacchus (AL)
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baker (LA)
Ballenger
Barca
Barcia
Barlow
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Becerra
Beilenson
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Billbray
Billrakis
Bishop
Billey
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Byrne
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cantwell
Cardin
Carr
Castle
Chapman
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coleman
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Combust
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Coppersmith
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeLauro
DeLay
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Dorman
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel

Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Dorman
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Fields (TX)
Filner
Fingerhut
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Fowler
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gekas
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrist
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Grams
Green
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Hancock
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings
Hayes
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hoagland
Hobson
Hochbrueckner
Hoekstra
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Huffington
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Inglis
Inhofe
Inslee
Istook
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnston
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
Kyl

Kaptur
Kasich
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Klein
Klink
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
Kyl
LaFalce
Lambert
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Lehman
Levin
Levy
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lewis (GA)
Lightfoot
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lowey
Machtle
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Manzullo
Margolies-
Mezvinisky
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mazzoli
McCandless
McCloskey
McCollum
McCrery
McCurdy
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McKeon
McKinney
McMillan
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Meyers
Mfume
Mica
Michel
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Mineta
Minge
Moakley
Molinar
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murphy
Murtha
Myers
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Orton

NAYS—1

Taylor (MS)

NOT VOTING—25

Bentley
Berman
Blackwell
Clinger
DeFazio
Fish
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Furse

Gallegly
Gallo
Gephardt
Grandy
Hamburg
Hutchinson
Mink
Ridge
Roukema

Roybal-Allard
Schiff
Smith (OR)
Washington
Whitten
Wise
Zeliff

□ 1627

Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. CANADY changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1630

BYRON WHITE UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FARR of California). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3693.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TRAFICANT] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3693, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 0, not voting 24, as follows:

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Owens | Sabo | Synar |
| Oxley | Sanders | Talent |
| Packard | Sangmeister | Tanner |
| Pallone | Santorum | Tauzin |
| Parker | Sarpalius | Taylor (MS) |
| Pastor | Sawyer | Taylor (NC) |
| Paxon | Saxton | Tejeda |
| Payne (NJ) | Schaefer | Thomas (CA) |
| Payne (VA) | Schenk | Thompson |
| Pelosi | Schroeder | Thornton |
| Penny | Schumer | Thurman |
| Peterson (FL) | Scott | Torkildsen |
| Peterson (MN) | Sensenbrenner | Torres |
| Petri | Serrano | Torricelli |
| Pickett | Sharp | Towns |
| Pickle | Shaw | Traficant |
| Pombo | Shays | Tucker |
| Pomeroy | Shepherd | Unsoeld |
| Porter | Shuster | Upton |
| Portman | Siskis | Valentine |
| Poshard | Skaggs | Velazquez |
| Price (NC) | Skeen | Vento |
| Pryce (OH) | Skelton | Visclosky |
| Quillen | Slattery | Volkmmer |
| Quinn | Slaughter | Vucanovich |
| Rahall | Smith (IA) | Walker |
| Ramstad | Smith (MI) | Walsh |
| Rangel | Smith (NJ) | Waters |
| Ravenel | Smith (TX) | Watt |
| Reed | Snowe | Waxman |
| Regula | Solomon | Weldon |
| Reynolds | Spence | Wheat |
| Richardson | Spratt | Williams |
| Roberts | Stark | Wilson |
| Roemer | Stearns | Wolf |
| Rogers | Stenholm | Woolsey |
| Rohrabacher | Stokes | Wyden |
| Ros-Lehtinen | Strickland | Wynn |
| Rose | Studds | Yates |
| Rostenkowski | Stump | Young (AK) |
| Roth | Stupak | Young (FL) |
| Rowland | Sundquist | Zimmer |
| Royce | Swett | |
| Rush | Swift | |

NOT VOTING—24

| | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|
| Bentley | Gallegly | Roybal-Allard |
| Blackwell | Gallo | Schiff |
| Clinger | Gephardt | Smith (OR) |
| DeFazio | Grandy | Thomas (WY) |
| Fish | Hutchinson | Washington |
| Ford (TN) | Mink | Whitten |
| Frank (MA) | Ridge | Wise |
| Furse | Roukema | Zeliff |

□ 1647

Mr. LEWIS of California changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, due to urgent family business, I was absent from the House on April 12 and was unable to cast the following votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall 96, to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4066, duty suspension/certain athletic events: "yea."

Rollcall 97, to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 3693, Bryon White U.S. Courthouse: "yea."

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FARR of California). Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4092, VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 103-474) on the resolution (H. Res. 401) providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4092) to control and prevent crime, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. NATCHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Thursday, March 24, 1994, authorizing the Speaker and the minority leader to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House, the Speaker, on Wednesday, April 6, 1994, did appoint the following Members to attend the funeral of the late Honorable WILLIAM H. NATCHER:

Messrs.: MAZZOLI of Kentucky, FOLEY of Washington, BONIOR of Michigan, ROGERS of Kentucky, BUNNING of Kentucky, BAESLER of Kentucky, BARLOW of Kentucky, SMITH of Iowa, MCDADE of Pennsylvania, FORD of Michigan, BEVILL of Alabama, MONTGOMERY of Mississippi, STOKES of Ohio, OBEY of Wisconsin, YOUNG of Florida, MURTHA of Pennsylvania, GOODLING of Pennsylvania, DIXON of California, COLEMAN of Texas, MOLLOHAN of West Virginia, DARDEN of Georgia, CLEMENT of Tennessee, PETERSON of Florida, OLIVER of Massachusetts, and KLEIN of New Jersey.

□ 1650

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FARR of California). Under the Speaker's announced policy of February 11, 1994, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO AMEND BUDGET RULES AS THEY APPLY TO TRADE AGREEMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. EWING] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the budget rules as they apply to trade agreements so that a more accurate accounting of revenue collected by the

Federal Government may be used to offset lost revenues resulting from the lowering of tariffs in trade legislation. Most importantly, this bill will ensure that trade agreements which lower tariffs will not be used as an opportunity to raise taxes on the American people.

The current budget pay-as-you-go [PAYGO] rules require that any lost revenue to the Federal Government due to reduced tariff rates be offset by higher taxes or spending cuts. While I support the PAYGO process because it helps keep the deficit from growing even larger than it already is, I believe that trade agreements represent one situation where the PAYGO rules clearly do not make sense and are counterproductive.

There is a broad consensus among the economic community that trade agreements which lower tariffs among trading partners generate economic activity which in turn leads to more taxable income to the Federal Government. During the debate over the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA], it was discovered that the NAFTA would result in over \$2 billion of lost tariff revenues over 5 years which had to be paid for through spending cuts or new taxes under the budget rules. I fought with many of my colleagues to keep taxes out of the NAFTA, and we were able to have most of them removed from the implementing legislation. However, this became a bitter debate which caused many supporters of NAFTA to reconsider their position because of the tax increases originally proposed by the Clinton administration. This was a frustrating exercise because we all knew that through economic growth, expected under the NAFTA to be more than \$100 billion over 5 years, the NAFTA would bring in much more tax revenue to the Government than what would be lost through lower tariff rates. The PAYGO rules do not make sense in the case of trade agreements, and I believe that we should be flexible enough to recognize this fact and modify our way of treating these agreements.

Late this year, the House is expected to take up legislation to implement the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. As a result of this agreement, tariff levels around the world will be reduced over time increasing international trade and economic growth among the participating countries. However, as with the NAFTA, under current budget rules there is going to be lost tariff revenues to the Federal Government on the order of \$13 billion over 5 years which will have to be offset as part of GATT's implementation. My preference would be to pay for these trade agreements with spending cuts, but the reality of the situation is such that an increase in taxes may once again be introduced to provide for the offset unless the budget rules are

changed. The GATT should not be used as a reason to raise taxes when in reality there will be a total revenue increase, not a decrease, as a result of the agreement.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor told the House Ways and Means Committee earlier this year that he expects the GATT to generate tax revenue sufficient to cover the expected reduction in revenues due to lower tariff revenues. It is expected that GATT will result in \$7 to \$21 billion in additional economic activity in the first year after enactment and increase to \$100 to \$200 billion per year once fully implemented. This increased economic activity will result in billions of dollars of tax revenue to the Federal Government each year. However, the paygo rules do not allow these increased revenues to be used to offset the tariff losses. Understandably, Mr. Kantor also stated that he finds it frustrating dealing with the budget rules as they apply to trade agreements.

Raising taxes to support a bill which will naturally increase revenues and lower the deficit makes little sense. I want to make it clear that this legislation only changes the paygo rules as they apply to trade agreements and that the increased revenue to the Government through increased economic activity is only to be used to offset lost tariff revenue. If the offset is determined to be insufficient to cover the lost tariff revenues, the difference would still have to be paid for through spending cuts or taxes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in changing the paygo rules so that trade agreements will no longer be used as a reason to raise taxes. I urge my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring this legislation.

STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REGULATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the world's financial system is growing ever larger and more complex. New communications technology, exotic financial instruments, the growing number of global corporations, and a worldwide recognition of the benefits of free markets have resulted in a much more integrated world financial system.

Because of our standing as the world's largest economy, trader and capital market, the United States holds an influential position in the world financial system. Our influence is further enhanced by the fact that the dollar is the currency of choice in global trade and investment transactions. But our status in the world's financial system also raises questions

about our ability to protect our currency and to maintain our financial leadership.

The United States should lead the world's financial system in a direction that will promote stability and foster efficient growth. One way to help maintain our position is to champion efforts aimed at stabilizing the world financial system. As part of that effort I have developed a five part strategy for dealing with several pressing domestic and international financial issues that affect the stability of the United States and world financial system.

Instead of waiting for catastrophe to strike, we should show American financial leadership and take a proactive stance in solving these problems. My five-part strategy for enhancing stability and efficiency calls for a combination of legislation, hearings, studies and a commission that will help to pinpoint the problem and develop solutions for congressional action.

Part one of the strategy, which I am implementing today, involves the introduction of derivatives legislation. Over the past year there has been a great deal of regulatory action, here and abroad, on the issue of derivatives, but more needs to be done. The United States must improve domestic oversight, and at the same time, take a leadership role in getting the international community to deal with this problem. My derivatives legislation enhances domestic oversight of derivatives and it encourages greater international oversight. I will provide a more detailed explanation of the legislation later in this statement.

Part two of the strategy involves a hearing on banking system exposure to hedge funds. I have already announced that the Banking Committee will hold a hearing on this issue on Wednesday, April 13. This issue strikes at the heart of our banking system's role in promoting excess speculation.

Hedge funds receive billions in loans from banks and are a major purchaser of bank derivative products. Hedge funds are increasingly blamed for causing volatility in the financial markets and there is a growing chorus of legislators calling for expanded regulation of hedge funds.

In order to protect the banking system, we must learn more about hedge funds. Like derivatives, there is a dearth of information on hedge funds, and for that reason, the Committee must consider whether legislation is needed to shed light on these issues.

It is also important to explore the similarities between bank trading accounts and hedge funds. Currently, banks operate multi-billion dollar trading accounts that dwarf the financial resources of the hedge funds. We must learn how bank trading accounts affect the safety and soundness of individual banks and the stability of our financial system.

Part three of the strategy calls for the establishment of a blue ribbon commission to provide the world's major financial centers with recommendations for improving regulatory coordination related to financial issues. As the world's largest economy and most open capital market, it is imperative that the United States be the world's leader in promoting sound financial regulation and the Commission is a good vehicle to exemplify our leadership role.

Part four will encompass amending the Humphrey-Hawkins Act reporting requirements by requiring greater disclosure of United States international financial policies. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Chairman will appear together before the House and Senate Banking Committees to report on both domestic monetary policy and international financial policy, and how each set of policies affects the other.

The Humphrey-Hawkins Act was passed at a time when international financial issues were not a front-burner issue for our economy. The Congress and the public need and deserve more in-depth analysis of how international financial issues affect United States economic policy-making and I will introduce legislation in the next several weeks to achieve that goal.

Part five will consist of a series of studies on various international financial issues. One of the studies will examine the long-term prospects of the dollar. To maintain the preeminence of our currency, we must fully understand what factors affect its value. The United States now has the luxury of paying its debts in dollars. If our currency were to falter, the United States could be plunged into economic chaos. We could be forced to pay our overseas creditors in Japanese yen or German deutsche marks. In addition, the goods we purchase from abroad would have to be paid for with a foreign currency, not the dollar.

At stake is our financial livelihood, yet academics and government officials alike have shown little interest in focusing on this issue. I will ask for a study of this issue and ask for recommendations that can be implemented to preserve our currency's standing.

Another study will require the Federal Reserve to investigate and report to Congress on the international flow of the United States currency. Currently over half of our currency is exported to foreign lands and the Federal Reserve has little knowledge of where it ends up. We need to know why the massive exodus of dollars occurs and what implications it has for our financial future.

The rest of this statement will focus on the derivatives legislation that I have introduced today. Over the next several weeks I will introduce legisla-

tion and send letters to implement the other measures I mentioned.

NEED FOR DERIVATIVES LEGISLATION

There are many risks associated with derivatives, but the major concerns of the Banking Committee are the systemic risk they pose, and the protection of the taxpayer-backed deposit insurance funds. The bank regulators have assured us that market participants are well managed and that the markets are well organized. But it is the role of the Congress to ensure that the regulators have not erred in their assessment.

Although the bank, thrift and securities regulatory agencies have all begun to realize the risks of derivatives and have taken a number of steps to improve regulation and supervision of derivatives dealers and active end-users, these steps are often lacking in coordination and can be enhanced.

I can think of at least five arguments why there is a need to enhance the actions of the regulators by passing a derivatives law. First, by passing a law on derivatives issues, the enforcement powers of the regulatory agencies are increased. Currently, the regulators must go through an arduous process to show that a banking practice or activity impairs the safety and soundness of an insured depository institution in order to bring about an enforcement action. My bill will make actions such as improper management or false disclosures related to derivatives a direct violation of the law. Greater enforcement powers mean that the regulators can act more swiftly to stop miscreants.

A second benefit of legislation would be the standardization of regulation and supervision of bank derivative activities. Today, each regulator takes a different approach to supervising derivative activities. This creates an environment of regulator shopping that can only culminate in a race to the bottom of the regulatory barrel. Standardizing regulation and supervision will increase efficiency and improve the system.

The third benefit would be greater reporting of derivative activities. The Banking Committee's jurisdiction is limited—we cannot require greater disclosure by securities firms, commodities traders, etc. However, as banks report additional information about their derivatives activities, other dealers and active end-users will be forced to follow because ratings agencies and other major users of financial information will demand matching disclosure. One goal of my bill is to make the banking industry the leader in providing greater disclosure and understanding of the effects of derivatives.

We are still learning how derivatives affect the financial condition of individuals banks and the stability of our financial system. Industry trade groups are to be commended for their efforts

to bring about a greater understanding of derivative activities, but we cannot rely solely on their suggestions. Another benefit of my legislation is that it keeps the regulators focused on the safety and soundness aspects of derivatives and it provides them with new tools so they can gain a better understanding of the workings of derivatives.

Finally, my legislation enhances congressional oversight of derivatives activities. Derivatives are a complex financial issue and additional reporting will benefit both the Congress and the public.

I will now focus more on the specifics of the legislation and explain the need for each major initiative within the bill. The legislation can be broken down into three major segments: 1) enhanced supervision and disclosure, 2) greater international regulatory cooperation, and 3) a study on speculation.

ENHANCED SUPERVISION AND DISCLOSURE

The first part of the legislation provides for greater disclosure of bank derivatives activities and gives bank regulators greater supervisory and enforcement tools to ensure that those activities are carried out in a safe and sound manner.

Over the past several years there have been numerous industry, government and academic reports on derivatives. One universal recommendation of those studies is to improve public disclosure of derivative activities. Due to a lack of adequate disclosure, regulators and investors alike are nervous about individual firm and systemic risks associated with derivative products. Increased disclosure will result in a greater understanding of those risks.

Many efforts are now underway to enhance disclosure. Derivative industry trade groups, the bank and securities regulators as well as the accounting standards setting body, FASB, are all engaged in efforts to require greater disclosure. The bank regulatory agencies recently issued a joint statement on disclosure which stated,

The banking agencies believe that current Call Report requirements for off-balance sheet (derivative) contracts need to be improved to provide better information on the nature and extent of these activities and the risk exposures of individual banks and the banking system.

A banking industry trade group, called the Group of Thirty, in their report, "Derivatives: Practices and Principles" echoes this sentiment:

Financial statements of dealers and end-users should contain sufficient information about their use of derivatives to provide an understanding of the purposes for which transactions are undertaken, the extent of the transactions, the degree of risk involved, and how the transactions have been accounted for.

Unfortunately, given the splintered regulatory structure that exists in the United States and around the globe,

these efforts to increase disclosure are not well coordinated. My bill will put the banking industry in a leadership position by requiring prudential disclosure.

CONFIDENTIAL EMERGENCY REPORTING

In addition to greater public disclosure, my bill requires the bank regulators to establish emergency reporting procedures to obtain information from banks that are derivative dealers and active end-users of derivatives. One of the most worrisome aspects of derivatives is the uncertainty about their effect on market stability. There is a fear among many policymakers that a catastrophic shock to the financial system could be caused, or at least aggravated, by derivatives.

My emergency reporting provision is necessary because it provides the regulators with immediate access to information on bank derivatives activities during times of emergency or great turmoil. To illustrate, consider the fact that banks file their Call Reports on a quarterly basis. In the world of derivatives, 3 months can be an eternity, especially in an environment of market turmoil. The value of a derivatives book changes hourly, sometimes drastically, which could result in a rapid worsening of the financial condition of a bank derivatives dealer or active end-user.

To properly gauge how rapid changes in a bank's derivatives book is affecting its financial situation, the regulators need to establish an authoritative means of obtaining the information necessary to make such determinations. While the bank regulators could ask for, and most likely receive the information, the legislation goes a step further by requiring the reporting mechanism to be established and functioning within 1 year.

INCREASED QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE

In addition to requiring a greater amount of quantitative information on derivatives, my legislation also requires the bank regulators to encourage depository institutions to disclose qualitative information about their derivatives activities. These provisions will require depository institutions to provide a description of the nature of their derivative holdings, their overall operating and investment strategies, and the methods they use to value their derivatives holdings.

Regarding the need to increase disclosure of qualitative information about derivatives, the Financial Accounting Standards Board recently stated:

... one factor contributing to confusion and concern has been inadequate explanation of the reasons companies have entered into various types of financial instruments. A narrative description of derivatives would be helpful.

Many banks are finding out that stockholders are also demanding greater qualitative disclosure. A recent

press article revealed that the stock price of BankOne in Ohio was hurt by the bank's inability to properly explain its derivatives strategy. Other banks, like Banker's Trust, have experienced similar problems. Increased qualitative disclosure will add to the public's understanding of derivatives and it will also foster greater disclosure on non-bank derivatives activities as investors demand similar disclosure from non-bank users and dealers of derivatives.

REGULATORY COOPERATION

One of the most troublesome aspects of our current financial system is the fragmented bank regulatory structure. I have introduced legislation to consolidate the bank regulatory agencies, but its future is uncertain. In the meantime, the fragmented approach to regulating and supervising derivatives serves as a prime example of the problems with our current regulatory structure.

The degree of cooperation among the regulators runs from hot to tepid to cold depending on the issue. With derivatives, each regulator has its own ideas and pursues them jealously. For example, the regulators couldn't even work together to complete the simple task of coordinating their responses to the Committee's questions before the derivatives hearing. The Federal Reserve refused to work with the OCC and other regulators.

Other examples are more critical and show a clear need to mandate that the regulators develop uniform policies. For example, each has adopted a different approach to supervision. The regulator of national banks, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency [OCC], has issued guidelines on how to conduct derivative activities in a safe and sound manner independently. The OCC is well ahead of the Federal Reserve, which regulates bank holding companies.

Another important example of differences in approach is speculation. The Office of Thrift Supervision [OTS], which is part of the Treasury Department, has a policy of prohibiting speculation with derivatives, while the OCC, another Treasury Department agency, does not discourage speculation, and in fact, says it is impossible to measure.

These examples show that the bank regulatory agencies, left to themselves, would not commit to a partnership to tackle the derivatives dilemma. They cooperate in some aspects, but certainly not all. My legislation would require the bank regulatory agencies to develop uniform definitions, reporting requirements, capital standards and supervisory policies with respect to the derivative activities of insured depository institutions.

The National Credit Union Administration is not exempt from this mandate. It is time the Congress started to make sure that credit unions are not exempt from the safety and soundness

requirements that apply to other insured depositories.

Another initiative aimed at forcing greater regulatory cooperation requires the Secretary of the Treasury to include the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC] and the Comptroller of the Currency as principals on any interagency task force or working group dealing with issues related to derivative financial instruments. This section was included because these two agencies, which have major jurisdiction over derivative activities, were excluded as principals from the President's Working Group on Financial Markets.

The President's Working Group is charged with developing plans, including legislative changes, to ensure proper regulation of derivatives. It is inexplicable that two of the major regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over derivatives would not be permitted to vote on changes in administration policy. Excluding the FDIC and OCC from voting on policy changes dealing with derivatives is a dangerous precedent that will not be tolerated in the future.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT/BOARD OF DIRECTORS

My legislation would also establish standards of conduct for boards of directors and senior management at banks that engage in derivatives activities. It is imperative that boards of directors and senior management understand the risks posed by derivatives and that they establish proper management controls to handle those risks.

The GAO recently released a report that I requested on the role of officers and directors play in the failure of depository institutions. The report revealed some worrisome statistics. The report states:

GAO found . . . insider problems as one of the major causes of failure in 26 percent of the banks (it investigated). In both open and closed banks, GAO found a strong association between these insider violations and the larger problems of poor administration by bank management and inadequate oversight by bank boards of directors.

Another revealing finding states:

GAO further found that bank examiners often failed to adequately communicate to bank boards and management the potential seriousness of problems and violations; as a result, the problems went uncorrected and became more serious.

Given the magnitude of potential problems associated with derivatives activities at banks, it is essential that we do not overlook the role played by the boards of directors and the senior management. By codifying their responsibilities, senior management will pay greater attention to derivatives risks and the bank regulators will have a stronger means of securing that outcome.

GROUP OF TEN [G-10]

The second major segment of the derivatives bill deals with an increasingly important aspect of banking sys-

tem safety and soundness issues—international regulatory cooperation. Two inevitable trends, the integration of capital markets and the growing cross-border activities of market participants, mandate the need for greater international regulatory cooperation.

Today all markets are linked and firms conduct derivative activities in many different markets around the globe. Yet each market has its own rules, making some firms to a myriad of different regulatory and supervisory regimes. The result is inefficiency and ultimately, greater risks to the stability of the world's financial system.

My goal is to focus attention on greater regulatory coordination of derivative products. A recent CRS report on derivatives supports my position:

Capital markets around the globe have become so interdependent that there is a possible series of disruptive events which has the formidable potential of rapid transmittal, placing the entire financial structure at risk of severe distribution or even failure. Authorities recognize this interdependence, but in spite of the perceived danger of systemic risk, central banks and other regulators have been slow to move preventative measures beyond the talking stage. Even a methodical and unambiguous international system for coordinating regulatory efforts would be a mark of progress.

While efforts to enhance international cooperation of derivatives activities exist, these efforts are fragmented and inefficient. The recently released Appendix III of the Group of 30 report on derivatives entitled, "Survey of Industry Practice" shows that there are still wide disparities in the management of derivatives activities among international banks and other derivatives dealers. This fact clearly points to need to establish a mechanism to standardize industry practices and industry oversight so as to protect the world's financial system.

I address this issue in my derivatives bill by directing the Secretary of the Treasury to convene a meeting of the Group of Ten [G-10] ministers and governors to develop a plan for a study to examine the adequacy of the international regulation and supervision of derivative products.

In 1993, the G-10 undertook a similar initiative to the one I am proposing when it conducted a study and issued a report to the G-10 finance ministers and central bank governors on the turbulence in the foreign exchange markets. The illuminating study was called, "International Capital Movements and Foreign Exchange Markets," and like I am suggesting for the derivatives effort, the report was conducted by the G-10 with the help of the IMF, OECD and the BIS.

There are several goals of the G-10 initiative. First, the United States must take a leadership role in fostering a greater understanding of how derivative activities impact the stability of the world's financial system. Being the

world's financial and trade leader, the United States has the most to lose in the event of a capital market meltdown.

Next, the United States should lead the way in examining the adequacy of international regulations and supervision of derivative activities and developing new, more inclusive mechanisms to promote coordination.

I also believe the G-10 should study the possibility of establishing a single body to oversee global derivatives activity. Establishing a single body to coordinate derivatives oversight does not mean that the United States would have to lower its standards to those of other countries. The United States should strive to have its approach adopted on the merits—if United States regulatory ideas are superior we must see that they prevail. The vast majority of foreign regulators support greater disclosure and other regulations so there is a large common ground for approaches to regulating and supervising derivatives.

We need to preserve the best aspects of our regulatory regime, and where necessary, we should not be afraid to adopt useful regulatory and supervisory initiatives of other nations. At a minimum, we need to have a better handle on how derivatives are regulated internationally, the systemic risks, and the means to improve our regulatory regimes to foster stability.

STUDY ON SPECULATION, DERIVATIVES TAX & MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

Another concern I have about bank derivatives activities is their use for excess speculation. When properly used derivatives products serve many useful purposes by diversifying risks and increasing the efficiency of our financial markets and the profitability of banks. But the Congress did not create banks to act like casinos where taxpayer-backed resources are gambled as derivative products in the financial markets.

I am not the only legislator who has concerns about this issue. The European Parliament recently issued a decree in which it expressed grave concerns about the role speculation plays in the foreign exchange markets. The Parliament asked the European union to study the issue of how to deal with speculators, including the feasibility of imposing a tax on speculative transactions.

Given the vague and inadequate answers I received on the topic of speculation during the Committee's October 1993 hearing on derivatives, I believe the bank regulators have not adequately addressed this issue. The regulators may even be promoting speculation by failing to address the issue of excess speculation taking place at banks.

I am calling for a full study of the magnitude of speculation at the banks and asking for recommendations to

curb excess speculation. One way to curb excess speculation would be to impose a tax or fee on derivatives transactions. Along these lines, I will ask the GAO to study the feasibility of imposing a tax or fee on derivative products used for speculative purposes.

In October 1993 the GAO issued a report entitled, "Futures Markets: A Futures Transaction Fee is Administratively Feasible." This report and a preliminary version of the report both discussed the issue of imposing a transactions fee on futures contracts. I am asking the GAO to expand this work by evaluating the feasibility of imposing such a fee on all derivatives transactions conducted for speculative purposes.

I am also asking the GAO to study the OTC derivatives market and to evaluate the feasibility of imposing margin requirements on those products. Since a great deal of bank derivative transactions occur off organized exchanges, margin requirements are not required. Before gauging the feasibility of curbing speculation in the OTC market, the GAO will have to tell us more about how the OTC market functions and how it is regulated.

CONCLUSIONS

There are a plethora of pressing international financial issues facing the Banking Committee. I have developed a five-part strategy to deal with these issues, and I have begun implementing my strategy today with the introduction of the derivatives bill. Tomorrow, the second part of the strategy will be implemented as the Committee hosts a hearing on the banking system-hedge fund relationship. Over the next several weeks I will introduce additional legislation and request several studies to implement the remainder of the strategy, and from time to time, I will take the floor to update my colleagues on the progress of the Committee.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Derivatives Safety and Soundness Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. DISCLOSURE OF AMOUNTS, NATURE, AND TERMS OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION CALL REPORTS.

(a) INSURED DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 44. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.

"(a) INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED IN CALL REPORTS.—Any report of condition made by any insured depository institution in accordance with section 7(a) with respect to any period beginning after December 31, 1994 shall include the following information:

"(1) QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO ALL DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.—

"(A) GROSS NOTIONAL AND FAIR VALUE.—The gross notional value and the gross fair value of any holding, position, or other interest of the institution in any derivative financial instrument.

"(B) REVENUE, GAINS AND LOSSES.—All revenue, gains, and losses of the institution attributable to any holding, position, or other interest of the institution in any derivative financial instrument.

"(C) EXPOSURE UNDER BILATERAL NETTING CONTRACT.—The net current credit exposure of the institution under legally enforceable bilateral arrangements with respect to any holding, position, or other interest of the institution in any derivative financial instrument.

"(2) TERMS TO MATURITY.—Information on the remaining term to maturity of any holding, position, or other interest of the institution in any derivative financial instrument.

"(3) QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING PURPOSES.—

"(A) AVERAGE FAIR VALUE BALANCES.—The average maximum and minimum fair value balances of the insured depository institution during the period covered by the report with respect to any holding, position, or other interest of the institution in any derivative financial instrument which is acquired or taken by the institution for trading purposes.

"(B) REVENUE, GAINS AND LOSSES.—All revenue, gains, and losses of the institution attributable to trading account operations involving any holding, position, or other interest of the institution in any derivative financial instrument.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO REPORTING UNDER SUBSECTION (a).—

"(1) SEPARATE REPORTING FOR EXCHANGE AND OTC TRADING.—To the maximum extent possible, information reported pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) with respect to transactions which are conducted on an exchange, and the holdings, positions, or other interests in derivative financial instruments which are the subjects of such transactions, shall be provided separately from information relating to transactions which are conducted over the counter, and the holdings, positions, or other interests in derivative financial instruments which are the subjects of such transactions.

"(2) EXEMPTION BY AGENCY PROHIBITED.—A Federal banking agency may not—

"(A) exempt any insured depository institution from the requirements of subsection (a); or

"(B) allow any exception to any such requirement with respect to any insured depository institution,

unless the agency determines that such exemption or exception is in the public interest and submits a written notice of such determination and a detailed description of the reasons for the determination to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate at least 30 days before the effective date of the exemption or exception.

"(c) QUALITATIVE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Federal banking agencies shall take such action as may be appropriate to encourage insured depository institutions to publicly report the following information with such frequency as the agencies determine to be appropriate:

"(1) NATURE OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.—A description of—

"(A) the purposes for which any holding, position, or other interest of the institution

in any derivative financial instrument has been acquired or taken by the institution during the period since the prior report, including the specific objectives of the institution;

"(B) the overall operating and investment strategies of the institution which provide the context for acquiring or taking any such holding, position, or other interest in any derivative financial instrument; and

"(C) the manner in which the institution acquires or takes a holding, position, or other interest in a derivative financial instrument in furtherance of the purposes and objectives for such activities.

"(2) ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING FAIR VALUE AND OTHER AMOUNTS.—A description of the accounting policy and principles and the methodologies used by the institution to determine—

"(A) the fair value of the various types of holdings, positions, and other interests of the institution in derivative financial instruments; and

"(B) any other amount required to be reported under subsection (a) with respect to any such holding, position, or other interest.

"(d) CONFIDENTIAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT REPORTING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the end of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Derivatives Safety and Soundness Act of 1994, the Federal banking agencies shall develop the means to obtain, on a nightly basis, all necessary information from any insured depository institution, or any affiliate of any such institution, which is a dealer in derivative financial instruments or is an active end-user relating to any activity of such institution or affiliate which involves derivative financial instruments or any holding, position, or other interest in a derivative financial instrument if the agency determines that the agency needs such information as a result of adverse market conditions or other emergency situation (as defined by the agency).

"(2) ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION.—Each insured depository institution referred to in paragraph (1) shall—

"(A) obtain such information and make and keep such records as the appropriate Federal banking agency may require by regulation for purposes of such paragraph; and

"(B) promptly provide to the agency any information requested by the agency pursuant to such paragraph.

"(3) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED.—No information provided to or obtained by a Federal banking agency pursuant to paragraph (1) with respect to any insured depository institution or any affiliate of any such institution may be provided to any person or entity other than another Federal regulatory agency with jurisdiction over the insured depository institution or affiliate without the prior written approval of the agency.

"(e) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—

"(1) ENHANCED REGULATORY COOPERATION.—The Federal banking agencies and the National Credit Union Administration Board shall jointly develop uniform definitions, reporting requirements, capital standards, and examination guidelines and procedures with respect to activities of insured depository institutions and insured credit unions which involve derivative financial instruments or to any holding, position, or other interest of any such institution or credit union in any such instrument.

"(2) STANDARDIZED METHODOLOGIES FOR ESTIMATING FAIR VALUES.—The Federal banking agencies and the National Credit Union Ad-

ministration Board shall jointly take such action as may be appropriate to encourage insured depository institutions and insured credit unions to develop standard methodologies and assumptions which may be used in estimating the fair value of any holding, position, or other interest of any such institution in any derivative financial instrument for use in preparing reports of condition.

"(3) ACCOUNTING STANDARDS.—The Federal banking agencies and the National Credit Union Administration Board, in consultation with the Financial Accounting Standards Board, shall develop and implement accounting standards for derivative financial instruments which are uniformly applicable to insured depository institutions and insured credit unions.

"(4) INCLUSION OF FDIC AND OCC AS PRINCIPALS IN INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall include the Chairperson of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Comptroller of the Currency as principals on any interagency task force or working group dealing with issues relating to derivative financial institutions.

"(f) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DIRECTORS AND SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—

"(1) EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT.—No insured depository institution may engage in activities involving derivative financial instruments without a management plan which ensures that such activities are—

"(A) conducted with appropriate direct oversight of the directors and the senior executive officers (as defined pursuant to section 32(f) of the institution);

"(B) conducted in a safe and sound manner; and

"(C) consistent with the overall risk management philosophy and the business strategy of the management of the institution.

"(2) REQUIREMENT FOR DIRECTORS.—No insured depository institution may act as a dealer in derivative financial instruments or as an active end-user unless a sufficient number of the directors of such institution are familiar with the risks associated with each holding, position, or other interest of the institution in any derivative financial instrument and the total current credit exposure of the institution with respect to the holdings, positions, and other interests of the institution in derivative financial instruments and activities of the institution relating to such holdings, positions, and other interests.

"(3) ENFORCEMENT.—In the case of the failure of any insured depository institution to comply with the requirements of this subsection, the appropriate Federal banking agency shall, in addition to such other enforcement action the agency may determine to be appropriate—

"(A) treat the failure as an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of the institution;

"(B) issue a notice under section 8(e) to the chairperson of the board of directors of the institution, and any other director of the institution the agency determines to be appropriate, of the agency's intention to remove the chairperson or other director from office; and

"(C) assess a civil penalty under section 8(i)(2) on any appropriate institution-affiliated party.

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

"(1) ACTIVE END-USER.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'active end-user' means any insured depository institution or any affiliate of any insured depository institution which buys or sells high vol-

umes of derivative financial instruments, or conducts transactions in a wide variety of derivative financial instruments, in order to manage the exposure of the institution or affiliate to individual or multiple market factors.

"(B) OTHER TERMS.—The terms "high volumes" and "wide variety of transactions", as used in subparagraph (A), shall have the meanings prescribed for such terms by the appropriate Federal banking agency by regulation.

"(2) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT.—The term 'derivative financial instrument' means—

"(A) an instrument the value of which is derived from the value of other assets, interest or currency exchange rates, or indexes, including qualified financial contracts (as defined in section 11(e)(8)); and

"(B) any other instrument which an appropriate Federal banking agency determines, by regulation or order, to be a derivative financial instrument for purposes of this section."

"(b) INSURED CREDIT UNIONS.—Section 202(a) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1782(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8) DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The reports of condition made by insured credit unions under this section shall include all the information with respect to derivative financial instruments which are required, under section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, to be included in reports of condition made by insured depository institutions (as defined in section 3 of such Act).

"(B) APPLICABILITY OF SECTION 44 OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT.—Section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act shall apply with respect to insured credit unions and the Board in the same manner such section applies to insured depository institutions and Federal banking agencies (as such terms are defined in section 3 of such Act) and shall be enforceable by the Board with respect to insured credit unions under this Act."

SEC. 3. STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATION AND SUPERVISION OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall request a meeting with the appropriate representatives of the other major industrialized countries to plan a study to examine the adequacy of the international regulation and supervision of derivative financial instruments (as defined in section 44(f)(2) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act).

"(b) GOALS OF STUDY.—The goals of the study as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be as follows:

(1) To foster a greater understanding of the manner in which derivative financial instruments affect the stability of the world's financial systems and markets.

(2) To examine the adequacy of international regulation and supervision of derivative financial activities.

(3) To make recommendations for improving the international regulation and supervision of derivative financial activities.

(4) To foster greater cooperation between all regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over derivative financial activities.

(5) To make recommendations for action by the financial regulators in the respective countries that would facilitate the safe and sound conduct of entities involved in derivative financial activities.

(6) To evaluate the feasibility of establishing a single governing body to regulate international derivative financial activities.

(c) ISSUES TO STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall propose that the study include the following factors:

(1) Identification of the manner in which derivative financial instruments affect the stability of the world's financial systems and markets.

(2) Identification of the various regulatory entities and mechanisms that are used to regulate and supervise derivative financial activities around the world.

(3) Analysis of the adequacy of the cooperation between the various regulatory entities and mechanisms referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) Identification of problems that inhibit the safe and sound conduct of world-wide derivative financial activities.

(5) Analysis of the extent to which derivative financial activities in countries other than the major industrialized countries affect the safety and soundness of the world's financial systems and markets.

(6) Identification of uniform accounting and public reporting standards for derivative financial instruments.

(7) Evaluation of the feasibility of establishing a single governing body to regulate international derivative financial activities.

(d) UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall propose that, in conducting the study under this section, the major industrialized countries should—

(1) gather information from a wide variety of sources including government agencies, central banks, market participants, and the consumers of the derivative financial instruments; and

(2) to the extent feasible, obtain and use information from the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for International Settlements, and other multilateral organizations.

SEC. 4. GAO STUDY OF SPECULATION, TRANSACTION TAXES, AND MARGIN REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study of the speculative uses of derivative financial instruments (as defined in section 44 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) and the feasibility of imposing taxes and margin requirements on speculative transactions involving derivative financial instruments.

(2) REPORT.—The Comptroller General shall submit a report on the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) to the Congress before the end of the 18-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ISSUES INVOLVING SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a)(1), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) define the term "speculation" as such term is used in connection with derivative financial instruments;

(2) determine the extent to which depository institutions, including credit unions, use holdings, positions, and other interests in derivative financial instruments to engage in speculation for the institution's own trading account; and

(3) determine the extent to which depository institutions, including credit unions, sell holdings, positions, or other interests in derivative financial instruments to—

(A) speculators such as hedge funds; or

(B) consumers of such financial instruments who are engaged in the use of such holdings, positions, or other interests in derivative financial instruments for purposes other than hedging against risks.

(c) ISSUES INVOLVING TRANSACTION TAXES AND FEES.—In conducting the study under subsection (a)(1), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) determine the extent to which any holding, position, or other interest in a derivative financial instrument is subject to Federal or State transaction tax or fee, the entity imposing the tax or fee, the purpose of the tax or fee, and the amount of annual revenue derived from the tax or fee;

(2) evaluate the feasibility of imposing a tax or fee on the acquisition or taking of a holding, position, or other interest in a derivative financial instrument for speculative purposes and estimate the annual revenue which would result from such a tax or fee; and

(3) evaluate the competitive impact of the imposition of a tax or fee described in paragraph (2).

(d) ISSUES INVOLVING MARGIN REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a)(1), the Comptroller General shall—

(1) determine which holdings, position, or other interests in a derivative financial instrument are subject to margin requirements and the amount and purpose of the margin requirement;

(2) determine the extent to which the transactions of insured depository institutions which involve a holding, position, or other interest in a derivative financial instrument are conducted over the counter and evaluate the feasibility of imposing margin requirements on such transactions;

(3) evaluate the feasibility of imposing margin requirements on any holding, position, or other interest in a derivative financial instrument which was acquired or taken for speculative purposes; and

(4) evaluate the competitive impact of imposing margin requirements on any holding, position, or other interest in a derivative financial instrument which was acquired or taken for speculative purposes.

(e) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—The head of any department or agency of the Federal Government and any insured depository institution shall provide, upon the request of the Comptroller General, such information to the General Accounting Office as the Comptroller General may determine to be appropriate for purposes of carrying out the study required under this section.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF H.R. XXXX: THE "DERIVATIVES SAFETY AND SOUNDNESS ACT OF 1994"

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "Derivatives Safety and Soundness Act of 1994."

SECTION 2. DISCLOSURE OF AMOUNTS, NATURE, AND TERMS OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION CALL REPORTS

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811) details the information that insured depository institutions must submit in their quarterly call reports to the federal banking agencies. Section 2(a) amends this Act by adding a new Section 44 that describes qualitative and quantitative information on derivatives contracts to be included in the call reports and the responsibilities of the boards of directors of insured depository institutions.

SECTION 44. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Section 44(a) lists the derivative contract information to be included in the call reports submitted after December 31, 1994.

Section 44(a)(1) lists the quantitative information covering all derivative contracts to be included in the call reports. This includes aggregate and disaggregate information of gross notional and fair value, revenue gains and losses, and net credit exposures under bilateral netting contracts.

Section 44(a)(2) requires reporting on remaining terms to maturity on any derivative contract.

Section 44(a)(3) requires reporting on the information covering derivative contracts held in trading accounts to be included in the call reports. This section requires revenue and maximum and minimum gains and losses, and maximum and minimum fair value balances.

Section 44(b) separates the above reporting between exchange and over-the-counter traded derivatives to the maximum extent possible. A federal banking agency may exempt institutions from the above requirements if it is in the public interest. Exemption requires a written, detailed notice submitted to the House and Senate Banking Committees 30 days before the effective date of the exemption.

Section 44(c) requires the federal banking agencies to encourage insured depository institutions to explain their derivative investment strategies, how they fit into the overall institution risk plans and how the institution acquires the derivative contracts. Institutions are also encouraged to describe the accounting methods they use to value their derivatives contracts.

Section 44(d) requires the federal banking agencies, within one year of enactment, to set up a system where they can obtain nightly information on institutions derivatives exposure. This section requires insured depository institutions to provide the above information and insures that this information will be available to federal regulatory agencies but will be treated in a confidential manner.

Section 44(e) requires federal banking and credit union agencies to develop uniform definitions, reporting requirements, capital standards and reporting guidelines for derivative products and to coordinate with accounting standards boards to develop accounting standards for derivative products. This section requires the same agencies to encourage insured depository institutions to develop standard methods of valuing derivatives. This section also mandates the inclusion of the FDIC and the OCC at interagency derivative task force meetings.

Section 44(f) requires insured depository institutions that are dealers or end-users of derivatives to have a management plan which ensures that derivatives activities are conducted with oversight of the chairperson and boards of directors, are conducted in a safe and sound manner and are consistent with the institutions risk management policy. A sufficient number of directors must be familiar with risk resulting from the institution's derivative contracts. Failure to provide such a plan would not be consistent with operating in a safe and sound manner and allows the federal banking agencies to issue a notice to remove the chairperson or director and assess a civil penalty.

Section 44(g) contains the definitions of the following terms: active end-user, and derivative financial instrument.

Section (2)(b) amends Section 202(a) of the Federal Credit Union Act by extending the

above reporting requirements to credit unions.

SECTION 3. STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATION AND SUPERVISION OF DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

Section 3 requires the Secretary of the Treasury, within thirty days from enactment, to plan a study to examine international regulation and supervision of derivative financial instruments. The goal of the study is to improve international derivative reporting and regulation while minimizing the disruptions that derivatives can cause to the global financial system and markets. The Secretary shall identify the manner that derivatives affect the stability of international financial systems and markets and study the feasibility of establishing a single international body to regulate derivative activities.

SECTION 4. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE STUDY OF SPECULATION, TRANSACTION TAXES, AND MARGIN REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS

Section 4 requires the GAO to study the speculative uses of derivatives and the feasibility of taxes and margin requirements to curb speculation. The GAO will define speculation and determine if and how much dispositive institutions are speculating with derivative contracts. The GAO will also determine the extent to which derivative contracts are currently subject to transaction taxes and how establishing such a tax would affect speculation. This study will estimate the annual revenue resulting from such a tax.

The GAO will determine which derivative contracts are subject to margin requirements. The study would also evaluate the feasibility of extending margin requirements to all derivative contracts and how this would effect speculation of derivative contracts.

□ 1710

LESSONS FROM A VISIT TO RUSSIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FARR of California). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I am going to talk this evening about renewing American civilization, lessons from a visit to Russia. I want to share with my colleagues that, led by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], a group of us just spent 6 days in Russia. We visited Moscow, St. Petersburg and Petrozavodsk, and it was a very, very useful 6 days. The thing which, I guess, most struck me is how much we Americans have to learn. As my colleagues know, we tend to go to places like Russia, and we are going to teach them how to be a democracy. We are going to talk to them about what they need to do. We are going to suggest to them what they should do about economic growth, about creating jobs, about solving their problems.

□ 1720

Yet I found that as we talked to people, I was learning an awful lot of les-

sons about what we need to do. And I guess it was first brought home to me, it took several days for this to sink in, because this was our second visit in a year, and we had been there last year at about Easter. When you first arrive in Moscow, you are so struck by the differences, and by the physical differences, by the differences in attitudes, by the differences in language.

Then you begin to listen to what people worry about. For example, the top two issues in Russia everywhere we went, with every group we talked to, were taxes and crime.

Now, when I go to town hall meetings, taxes are often one of the top issues in the United States. When we sat down to compare notes, Russians would talk about bureaucracy, and they sounded an awful lot like American small businessmen or like doctors or people who were dealing with their local, State or Federal Government.

We went to a defense conversion plant in St. Petersburg. It was one of the places where I first began to realize how similar our concerns were. I discovered that people were worried about shrinking the defense budget, laying people off, and where were the changes going to be.

Then as I listened to our dialog, I began to realize that many of the mistakes we are making in the United States we are now encouraging the Russians to make in Russia, and that many of the weaknesses that we have in dealing with the future are weaknesses that they are going to have.

Now, they have much bigger problems than we do. They have no real tradition of democracy. They have no tradition of private property of rule of law. They have no experience of entrepreneurial free enterprise. They have no habits of a work ethic that makes sense.

Yet I would suggest that the three great facts which are going to change America are the same three major facts that are going to change Russia.

The first is that we are both going to go through an information revolution on a grand scale, what Alvin Topper describes as the third great wave of change in human history. You can see it in Russia just as much as you can see it in the United States.

The second is we are both tied into the world market. We are going to create jobs in the future competing not just inside our own country, but competing across the world. And we are going to have to create jobs that are good jobs and are value creating jobs by being able to compete with Singapore and China, with Stuttgart and with Thailand, and that is going to be a big change.

The third great change is that both in Russia and in America, the welfare state has failed. The big difference is that in Russia the welfare state was a lot bigger, so its failure is a lot more

painful. But the objective fact is that the economic redistribution, bureaucratic model, of making people clients and then taking care of them, has clearly failed in Russia, just as it has failed in the United States.

Now, the reason I think we have to be a little thoughtful and a little cautious in dealing with the Russians and in giving them too much advice is we ought to be a little humbled by our own failures. It is a fact that American Indian reservations have about as many human tragedies and impediments to productivity as any place in the world, and that our efforts to help native Americans who decide to stay on the reservation have been, generally speaking, a pretty dismal failure.

It is a fact that in many of our inner cities, we have almost no capacity to teach people the work ethic entrepreneurship and how to create jobs, and we ought to be a little careful before we condemn the Russian failure for the same situation.

It is a fact that in places like West Virginia, where there has been a two or three generation long period of families that are on welfare, that we do not know very well how to encourage job creation and productivity and entrepreneurship. So again we ought to be a little careful about our assumptions about Russia.

It is also a fact that the defense conversion projects in southern California are in many ways just as much a boondoggle and lack effectiveness and lack job creation, just as many of the defense conversion projects in Russia do.

Finally, it is a fact that we are in the same boat in terms of inventing the 21st century, that the information revolution, which is going all throughout Russia, is an information revolution which is going all throughout the United States.

I was very struck, for example, a very minor, very human illustration, the last night we were in Russia, each member of the delegation, there were nine of us, was invited to go to a private home. The home that I went to had a young 6-year-old named Nicholas, and Nicholas had a Bart Simpson towel and a Bart Simpson hair shampoo, and I chatted briefly. He watches the Simpsons on Russian television, they are translated into Russian. I looked at the shampoo. I was just curious. I was fascinated to be here in the middle of St. Petersburg looking at a beach towel-size towel of the Simpsons, and the shampoo was made in Germany.

So here was a young Russian in the middle of a transition watching what I have to say is not one of our most eloquent or intellectual shows, but attracted to the Simpsons, identifying with America, and buying a German product based on an American character shown on Russian television. I thought, it sort of all began to come together in one place.

We talked about crime a lot. The Russians have two kinds of crime, one that we have in tragically large amounts, and one we have much less of. The one is violent crime, which they have to a growing degree with the collapse of the dictatorship. But the other, which the Russians are very worried about, is what they call the Mafia. This is not a reference to Sicily or Italian crime lores in Chicago or New York, but rather the use of the word which has become a Russian word to describe local people, someone who used to be in the KGB, who run local protection services all over Russia, where they literally show up at your store or business and suggest to you you are either going to pay them or something bad is going to happen to you. Recently, for example, the owner of a restaurant in St. Petersburg was killed for not paying protection money. So there is a very large level of concern about crime.

You can see organized crime being a tax on creating jobs. You set up a small business. You are trying to save money so you can hire more people. The local criminal comes by and takes 20 percent out of your wallet.

What was fascinating was among Russians there was a belief that the Mafia was less dangerous than the tax commission; that the government wanted to take more of your money, and that the government was more dangerous and killed more jobs than did organized crime.

So as we listened to Russian after Russian complaining about taxes—and some of the Russian taxes are truly grotesque—they just announced a 23-percent tax on investment. So if you want to invest \$100,000 in Russia in order to create jobs, you have to pay \$23,000 of it to the Russian Government before you can invest any of it in Russia, which is such a disincentive that unless it is repealed, it is going to dramatically slow down and maybe stop foreign investment.

Yet this tradition of a large government with a large tax structure with a big bureaucracy is not one that we can necessarily assume is only Russian. I thought of some of our own fights in this country over high taxes, redtape, regulations, and paperwork.

One of the Russians wanted to open up a cranberry farm in a bog which the Russian Government thought was so useless they were going to let him grow cranberries in it. It occurred to me under our Wetlands Act, he probably would have to spend 3 to 6 years dealing with our bureaucracy before he could even get permission to consider using it. And if they found a snail or a turtle or a small fish or something else that might in some way be endangered by his cranberries, that our bureaucracy in terms of that particular bog might actually be worse than the Russian bureaucracy.

So I found as we went on this trip an awful lot of things in common. The sense of a common future, a common destiny, was compounded for me by watching CNN, because everywhere we went in Russia, you could get CNN. Of course, representing Atlanta, it was sort of interesting to me to be there and to watch the Atlanta newsroom, which I have been in many times and see the newsroom in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Petrozavodsk. And in looking at the CNN coverage, we happened to be in Russia, which was having its government instability at a time when the Italians are having their government instability, and their newly elected parliament is having a hard time forming a stable government. That instability was caused by a massive Italian corruption scandal which led virtually to the entire political elite to be knocked out of politics, and many of them are probably going to go to jail.

At the very middle of this instability, we were watching what happened with Prime Minister Hosokawa, who resigned as the Prime Minister of Japan because of a corruption scandal involving some things he had done back in the early 1980's.

□ 1730

Of course, in the middle of all that we are watching the various news reports on CNN and the International Herald Tribune and the International USA Today. USA Today now has an international edition, which it did not have, to the best of my knowledge, a year ago. And you could also get it as well as the Wall Street Journal. In all three of those we were reading about the problems of Whitewater and the questions being raised about American political leadership. You had this common sense that all across the modern industrial world the working, tax-paying middle class voters are unhappy. They are unhappy in Russia. They are unhappy in Italy. They are unhappy in France. They are unhappy in Britain. They are unhappy in Canada. They are unhappy in Japan, and they are unhappy in the United States.

I came back home to see two recent polls. One was done by the Princeton group and said that 77 percent of the American people think that things are not going the way they should be. Another poll taken about the same week by Dick Wirthlin and the Wirthlin group said that 62 percent of all Americans thought America was on the wrong track. And I could not help but reflect on what I hear in my townhall meetings in Roswell and in Marietta and what I had been hearing while I was traveling throughout Russia, because they are very similar.

First of all, people want a chance to create jobs, to create wealth, to have the income left after taxes that they can pursue a decent life. And people, whether in America or in Russia, in

Italy or Japan, do not think they are getting a very good buy out of their Government. That is, I think, being compounded by the changes that are occurring in Alvin Toffler's "Third Wave of Change," this concept of an information revolution. Because what is happening is, people are discovering, in the private sector, whether it is buying a microwave oven or a cellular telephone or it is getting cable television or buying a videotape recorder, that in the private sector that there are more and more goods and services being offered. And you have a greater range of choice.

You can have, for example, a bank card and you can go and you can get the money almost all over the world with a plastic card. And you can get it 24 hours a day by showing up and putting in your card and the bank will give you money. And so people have more services, more choices, more goods in the private sector. But then everywhere in the world, when they turn to government, the bureaucracy is slower. It is more expensive. It is more arrogant. Instead of being user friendly, as businesses increasingly are, open 7 days a week, in many cases open 24 hours a day, government is still 9 to 5 or 9 to 4. Government still operates with coffeebreaks in a sense of "You are not our customer, you are our client, wait in line, we will get around to taking care of you when we want to."

So that you have, in the private sector, tremendous pressure that you could call up and you could today, anybody who is listening to me, could call up as a test to an airline. You get a little impatient if there are a lot of calls because you might have to wait 2, 3, 4 minutes to get somebody. At that point you could say, I want to travel from Atlanta to New York on the third Sunday in May and I want to sit in an aisle seat. In about 409 seconds they would tell you, fine. You are now on flight such and such at such and such a time. You have 23-C, and it will cost you this amount of money. All that done when you are sitting at your home, 24 hours a day.

Then you are a veteran and you call the Government. You say, gee, I would like to get my records.

I just had a veteran that came in to see me today for whom this was a real human problem. He had been told in Atlanta that they could not take care of him because he had to go to St. Louis where his records were. He literally went to St. Louis physically and was told in St. Louis, no, his records are not in St. Louis. They were in Maryland. He came to Washington to go to the Maryland suburbs, went out and was told, no, they must be in St. Louis.

He came to me in despair and said, "Can't you try to get the Government, I have now made two trips to go to two different bureaucracies who are giving me contradictory information."

I think this is the gap between what happens in the private sector. If you buy a computer software in the private sector, you actually get computer software. If you pay your taxes or get education in the public sector, you may or may not get any education. That is the kind of gap we have.

So I would suggest to people, the next time you go into a McDonald's or a Wendy's or a Burger King or a Pizza Hut or any large chain like that look at the services you get. Look at what you pay for it. And then walk into a government agency. Walk in to get your driver's license or your license tags to pay your property tax, to register to vote, any government service. Look at the difference in the rhythm and the attitude and the style. Look at the difference as people, in terms of speed of information and speed of service and quality of service, and you can begin to understand why people are restive about government.

I think there are two or three deeper pieces to this. People do not just think government is a bad buy. People almost everywhere in the world think that the bigger bureaucracy has gotten, the more arrogant it has gotten. The more out of touch with them it has gotten. The more frustrating it is. And so you have not just this passive sense of, gee, down at city hall or over in the State government or up in the Federal Government, government is not doing its job. You have a deeper sense that not only is government not doing its job very well but it is interfering in my life.

The complaints I heard in Russia were remarkably like the complaints I hear in Georgia, about government interference, about bureaucrats telling us what to do, about too much red tape and about them trying to control our lives.

And I think that is compounded everywhere in the world by the sense that is, I believe, universal that we have to come to grips with in the Congress, that somehow politicians, elected officials are getting a special deal.

Every Member of Congress knows what I am talking about. You go back home. People automatically assume that you're doing very well.

I read a fascinating article by Chris Matthews, the former press secretary for Speaker Tip O'Neill, who is now a columnist for the San Francisco newspaper, who I think is a very interesting columnist. Matthews sat in on several focus groups where people had been asked, imagine that you have been invited to dinner by your Congressman. What would it be like.

And people had said, well, they assume they would go to some very, very expensive house where everybody would be dressed in tuxedos and where they would have livery servants who would deliver food and the food they would deliver for dinner that night

would, in fact, be so elaborate and such gourmet food that probably the average American voter could not even tell you the names of the food that their Congressman would be serving.

This is not true, by the way, for, I would say, 85 or 90 percent of the Congressmen tend to be middle class, tend to live in fairly small houses or rent apartments and certainly are a long way from having servants who provide food.

But Chris Matthews' point was that the average American now feels so alienated from their government, their elected officials, they feel such a distance from the life that they think that Congressman and Senator and Presidents and Vice Presidents have and the life that they have that their level of anger is sort of permanent. Their level of alienation is increasing.

I think it is important to recognize the two levels. First of all, this is exactly the same attitude that is growing in the middle class of Italy, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Canada, England. And, therefore, we ought to look at the notion that maybe this is a universal phenomenon. Maybe this is not just about America but maybe, as part of this third wave of change that Al Toffler writes about, you are actually seeing the information revolution create a new standard for participation and create a new standard for relationships. And frankly, we in public life do not know how to answer it. We do not know how to answer it whether we are Russian-elected officials or Italian-elected officials or American-elected officials. And it is a very, very big challenge.

So I would say that not only do you have the problem of people who are upset about government not being a good buy, not only do you have the problem of people who are upset because the bureaucracies are increasingly isolated and arrogant and increasingly act in dictatorial ways, you also have the problem that people virtually everywhere in the industrial world are increasingly alienated from their governments and that this is a worldwide phenomenon.

□ 1740

It is a worldwide problem, which is weakening the structure of authority and weakening our ability to have healthy self-government everywhere on the planet.

I think all of this is then compounded. By itself these would be, frankly, pretty big problems. I think they are then compounded by two other difficulties, the difficulty of creating jobs in the world market, and the difficulty of replacing the welfare state now that it has failed. Let me talk briefly about each of those.

Listening to Russians try to explain the kind of jobs they wanted to create was fascinating in part, because in

many ways, if we look at the Toffler model of what he describes as the first wave of change, which was from hunting and gathering to agriculture, the second wave of change, which was from agriculture to the industrial revolution, and now the third wave of change, which is from the industrial revolution to an information revolution, that much of what the Russians want to do is somehow go back to the industrial revolution, that they are trying to find a way to rebuild the system that has been there, rather than looking at the system that is coming in the future.

I will give two or three examples of the scale of what we are describing.

First of all, there is a tremendous focus on trying to convert very big, very old factories, some of which employ 10,000, 15,000, 20,000 people, a few of which employed 40,000, 60,000, 80,000 people, and trying to get them to convert. And yet what was happening was exactly as every American has experienced as they begin to convert.

If we had, let us say, a steelmaking area that employed 1,000 people, if you moved into modern American, or Austrian, or Japanese, or Swedish, or German systems, all of a sudden you cut 80 percent of those workers out and you increase production; that the new information age computerized systems are so powerful that actually the faster they were converting, the more people they were laying off, so their choice was do not convert and you are all going to go broke, or do convert and maybe as many as 80 percent to 90 percent are going to be laid off anyway, so even success meant downsizing.

In fact, we have learned painfully in America that that is exactly what is happening to manufacturing. The most successful manufacturing companies are consistently downsizing as they use computers better, they use automation better, they use Demmings' concept of quality to build a systems approach with continuous improvement every day. All these things mean that fewer and fewer people produce more and more goods and services, so that the manufacturing sector, in terms of value-added, is actually about as big as it was in 1980, but in terms of employment is substantially smaller, because each person is having a tremendous increase in their productivity.

That actually means that the faster you convert, the more people you lay off, the better off you are and the more likely you are to be successful. But if you think about it for a second, if you are the local political leadership and you get told, "Gee, we can do a really great job, this factory could drop from 40,000 to 8,000 in the next year," and that would leave 32,000 people on the street, you would not necessarily think that was a success.

Yet in the industrial area, that is the only way to compete in the world market, is to downsize, modernize, use

quality approaches, and get more and more productivity per person.

What it leads you to, though, is the sudden realization that you had better find a way to grow brand new jobs for those 32,000 people; that the trick here is not how do I prop them up and subsidize them at old jobs, it is not how do I keep them making jet fighter planes that are obsolescent, it is not how do I get them pushing paper around or how do I get them to show up at work and walk around not doing anything; that precisely part of this third wave information revolution is how do I suddenly explode the number of small businesses that are brand new, that are going to grow up and that are going to become the giant businesses of 20 years from now.

It is very important to recognize the differences between a small business that is going to be permanently small, say a one- or two-person shoe repair store where neither person wants to grow any bigger, they are quite happy earning a decent living, all they want to do is show up 40 hours a week, run their little shoe repair shop and make a nice living. That is a classic small business.

What we have to recognize is that in the age of the information revolution, of the third wave of change, that we are actually faced with the need for baby businesses. Now, baby businesses are very much like small businesses when they start. They do not have much money, they may be one or two or three people, they may operate in the basement of somebody's house, they are not very impressive, and yet 10 years later they are Apple Computer or they are Microsoft.

Suddenly, last year Microsoft passed IBM in total capitalization on the stock exchange. Now, that was inconceivable 50 years ago. How could this company, led by Bill Gates, who is a college dropout, possibly grow that big? Yet a decade earlier the miracle story of Apple Computer, led by Steve Jobs, a college dropout.

Most of the best hackers in America today are college dropouts, and yet they are brilliant people, each pursuing the technology and the information system on their own, each out there trying to create a better future.

Suddenly you have to say, "Wait a second, maybe a bureaucracy in Moscow could have some relationship with a large defense contractor in St. Petersburg." That is a big enough company, you can see it from Moscow.

But if what you need are—I'm going to stay with my example of 32,000 people on the street. If the first year the average small business is going to hire no more than five people, that means you had better create 6,400 small businesses in order to have enough jobs to absorb all the people who are being laid off as the defense plant downsizes and modernizes and becomes competitive in the world market.

Now, in order to have 6,400 people, brand new small businesses, that is, in order to employ everybody, that means that you have to have a tremendous explosion of entrepreneurship. Yet, to have the explosion of entrepreneurship, three things have to happen that the classic welfare state approach cripples and blocks.

First, you have got to create an entrepreneurial spirit. Second, you have to drastically cut taxes. Third, you have to eliminate most of the regulatory bureaucracy. Let me talk about all three.

You have to find a way to encourage people to go out to take the risk of starting a business on their own, to have the courage to take their family savings and maybe the savings of their friends and neighbors, to put those into doing something, to work extra hard, to maybe work at a regular job fulltime and then in the evenings worked at a part-time job. Whatever it is, you have to have this commitment which is at the heart of creating jobs.

It is the commitment which we do not seem to understand how to create in American Indian reservations, it is the commitment we do not understand how to create in the inner city, and it is the commitment which we do not seem to be able to understand how to create in long-term welfare areas like most of West Virginia.

So we frankly are not in a very good position to say to the Russians, "Here is how you do it." We can tell them they have to do it, we can tell them it is tremendously important, we can tell them "Look at Silicon Valley, look at the north Atlanta area, between Norcross and Roswell and Marietta," we can tell them, "Look at the Research Triangle area," we can tell them, "Go look at all the successful entrepreneurs who have made America great."

The truth is we do not know today how to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit. Frankly, when you hear American politicians attacking the successful, when you hear American politicians attacking business, when you hear American politicians making fun of and deriding and talking about a decade of greed for a period which was in fact a decade of job creation, you sort of wonder if maybe a lot of American politicians are not forgetting about the spirit of entrepreneurship.

The second problem we have is, even if we get people sort of interested in starting their own business—and I had dinner with several entrepreneurs in Russia who are right at the starting point, they have 4, 5, 10 people who work for them they are barely making ends meet, they are just beginning to grow, they are just beginning to have a chance to create a little wealth, they are excited by the prospects of the future. And yet their biggest threat is taxes, because it is the nature of every bureaucracy to cut a deal with the big

boys, to take care of the very rich, and then to soak small business and soak the working middle class. That is what is happening in America, and that is what is happening in Russia.

For example, imagine that instead of having given Donald Trump all of the tax breaks that New York City gave him over the last 15 years, that that number of dollars had been given to small businesses that were startup, baby businesses that were the job future of New York, that were going to hire Hispanic and black and Asian and women employees, and have Hispanic and black and Asian and women owners, imagine the difference in incentives.

What happened? In New York City taxes were raised on the small businesses in order to allow the city to give a tax break to a multi-multimillionaire. The same thing happens in Russia. The bureaucracy takes care of its friends at the defense industry. That means they need a lot more money. They get that money by soaking small business and soaking baby businesses and killing the jobs of the future.

In order to prop up and subsidize the old, decaying jobs of the big, heavy industries, they are raising taxes on the very entrepreneurs and the very small businesses that are the future job creators who are going to absorb those currently subsidized people when they leave.

What happens when you do that is tragic. You can never fully convert the people you are subsidizing over here in the old business, and there are no new jobs being created over here by the baby businesses, and so eventually the defense industry collapses and those people go into permanent, long-term unemployment, and you have created a new generation on welfare reform, which gets me to the third problem.

First, remember, you have to create entrepreneurship. You have to encourage people to go out and get started. You have to encourage them to create new baby businesses. You have to encourage them to create jobs.

Second, you have to cut taxes on small business and cut red tape on small business so it has the incentive to go out and has the resources to go out. After all, if you do not leave money in a small business' pocket, it cannot invest in the next job. If you don't leave money in the small businesswoman's pocket, she cannot go out with an incentive to create another generation of opportunity for more people.

□ 1750

But the third problem is bureaucracy. Big businesses can hire lawyers and they can hire accountants and they can hire clerks and big businesses fill out all the paperwork and that just becomes a part of doing business. But if you are a baby business, if you are

brand-new, if you are out there working 6 days a week, 12 to 15 hours a day trying to find customers, trying to get things done, trying to market your product and you are right at the breaking point, you are just barely making enough money to grow and to get along and now along comes the government with all sorts of red tape you have to fill out on Sundays and in the evenings, along comes the government and says, "Now if you want this to happen, take a half-day off of work, show up at city hall, wait in line, and maybe eventually we will get around to taking care of you."

Well, the fact is that the bureaucracy and the red tape and the domination by lawyers and politicians simply drives people underground. I was told again and again in Russia by business people, "We frankly lie to the government." We did not meet a single person who paid all their taxes. They would tell us in private, "Look, we all cheat, we all know you'd be crazy to pay the Russian Government all its taxes, we know it's impossible to stay in business if you pay them everything they're asking for. And so we simply hide." And it was very, very frightening in a sense because it is what we're seeing happening in some of America's biggest cities where people increasingly shelter their income, increasingly underreport and there is a very real danger of what has been the most successful voluntary tax system in the world breaking down.

And yet it is the nature of a large bureaucracy and the nature of a big central government to gradually impose more red tape, more taxes, more controls, more bureaucracy, and it is the nature of individual people, then, to hide more and more of their life and report less and less, to see the government as an adversary and a threat rather than as a partner and as a helper. And I think that this is a worldwide phenomena.

Notice what I said earlier. The thing that was the most fascinating about being in Russia was how similar our problems are. Theirs are more acute, they have more pain, they have more difficulty. Their welfare state is bigger. Their bureaucracy is bigger. Their taxes are even dumber. But the underlying attitude when I would talk to a working man or woman, to somebody in business who had a small business, the attitudes and concerns were exactly the same. Then when one talks to people in Italy, Canada, in Japan, or France, their attitudes are the same. You have to start saying to yourself, maybe there is something to this concept of Toffler's Third Wave of Change and an information revolution which is sweeping all across the world and which is putting all of us under tremendous pressure to change our political approach, to change our standard of ethics, to change the way we do business, to rethink the bureaucracies from

the ground up and to rethink the tax codes. And what makes this particularly important is the function of the world market coming on top of the third wave information revolution. Because what the world market says is, that if Russia raises taxes too much, businesses just won't invest in Russia. They will go to Singapore or to China. They will go to Mexico or to Japan. If Russia has too much red tape and too much regulation, businesses just will not build the next factory in Russia. They will build them in Finland, or in Poland, or in India, or in the United States.

Well, the same thing is true here in America and what we have got to realize is that the very lessons we are trying to teach the Russians are lessons that we need to be in a position to teach ourselves.

Now, I first got interested in this not in dealing with Russia but in dealing with Somalia. When the United States sent forces to Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, in December of 1992, I met with a good friend Owen Roberts in Tampa, FL, and we were doing long-range planning. He said:

The tragedy is, we don't know how to teach people in Somalia how to govern themselves. We don't know how to teach them how to be productive, we don't know how to teach them the importance of the rule of law and of private property and of free elections. We don't know how to teach them how to be entrepreneurs, to create baby businesses and to create the wealth of the future. We don't understand how to teach the people of Somalia about the world market and about the information revolution that is creating a third wave of change through our lives.

And as we got to talking about it, I realized that Owen Roberts was right. And, of course, if you watch what is happening in Somalia, if you watch the enormous human tragedy in Burundi which is going on right now, if you look at what is happening in Haiti, you have to be very humbled as an American to realize that 218 years after the Declaration of Independence, we really do not know how to teach people what we believe. That we have lost our nerve and our willingness to say what we said so clearly in 1776. Remember that the Declaration of Independence said:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And behind that simple quote is a whole body of theory, a whole way of life, things which have grown up from the Magna Carta in Britain up through the American colonial experience where American colonial governments with colonial legislatures had practiced the rule of law and free elections and free speech, where the rights of private property and the rights of entrepreneurship and commercial behavior and the rise of the free market had grown steadily.

I think it is no accident that Adam Smith's great work, the *Wealth of Nations*, came out the same year as the Declaration of Independence in 1776. Nor is it any accident that Smith's work on economics, the *Wealth of Nations*, is based on his earlier book which is on moral sentiments and talks about the nature and importance of human beings as moral creatures and creatures of conscience. And clearly Smith saw the whole structure of economics as occurring within a framework of morality and ethics which is at the core of the Founding Father's sense of virtue, a Roman concept which they saw themselves bring into the modern world.

In this framework, we need to reestablish both for ourselves here at home and in our ability to work around the world our commitment to the basic core values of American civilization. Not because they are American. I am a patriot and I love my country. But I do not think that the primary value of the Declaration of Independence was that it was written in Philadelphia by a group of European descendants living on the eastern part of the North American Continent. I think the great value of the Declaration of Independence is that it is a universal document. It does not say all Americans, it says all men. And, of course, that is a usage for their generation which today would mean men and women. It would say today probably all people. They did not say that this was something that applied only to North Americans. They said, "We hold these truths to be self-evident." That is so obvious, so logical, so clear you did not have to argue them. They would be self-evident and every person would understand them. They did not say that we Americans have a handful of technical legalities. They said that we are endowed by our creator. That is, that God was giving us certain unalienable rights, among which were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and in the first draft Jefferson had written the pursuit of property because he thought if one did not have property rights and did not have the right to have your home as your castle and the right to own things and protection from the government taking things away from you, you did not have rights.

Now, that core motto which the Founding Fathers developed and which evolved over the following 11 years into the Constitution of the United States, that model is, I believe, a model the world can study and as it developed over the following 200 years, it became a model which allowed more people from more backgrounds to pursue happiness than ever in American history. That is, it was a model which allowed people of African and Asian, European, Native American, Indian, Latin American descent, all to work together. More people have sought happiness in

America and from more ethnic backgrounds than ever in the history of the human race.

□ 1800

I want to report to my colleagues that I think the problems we face here at home are less acute but exactly parallel to the problems facing our friends in the industrial world around the planet. Like the Japanese and the Italians, we have a problem in the ethical structure of our politics, and we need to rethink from the ground up how in the information age we should perform as a self-governing free society and what the standards should be.

I think all of us are in the middle of a mess in trying to sort out what our ethical principles should be. I think that, like all of our friends in the industrial world, we have to adjust to a world market, a true world market in which not only our CNN and Coca-Cola are worldwide but so are all the standards of competition, and a true world market means the price of labor will be established in south China, and if we want to have a higher standard of living than the Chinese, we are going to have to be more productive, more creative, more entrepreneurial in order to have the highest value-added jobs in the world with the highest take-home pay and greatest job security. That is going to mean very dramatic changes, changes that affect litigation, taxation, and regulation, changes that require us to rethink almost everything about how America functions, because we have not had to be in this kind of competitive world market since before World War II.

In addition, we have to face the fact that the welfare state has failed everywhere on the planet. The bureaucratic model of economic income redistribution, it is said, we will take from this group over here, we will transform it through a bureaucracy, we will hand it out to this group over here, and that has just failed. It has created much more red tape. It has trapped people. It reduced citizens to client status. And it meant that people, instead of getting stronger and more daring and more courageous and more entrepreneurial, people became weaker, and they became more victim-oriented, and they became more helpless, and they became trapped in the very bureaucracy which claimed it was going to try to help them.

And so we have to, here at home, I think, think through seriously how we replace that particular system. The concepts of the principles of American civilization, the principles which I would define basically as being five: First, personal strength, because without personal strength you do not have any ability to be effective. You cannot be a free citizen. You cannot open up a business. You cannot keep a job. You cannot raise a family. So personal

strength, I think, is the keystone on which all the rest of American civilization is based.

Second is the concept of entrepreneurial free enterprise, the spirit of cutting through red tape, getting the job done, accomplishing something, and the spirit of entrepreneurship that is very aware that the marketplace matters, and it goes out to create new jobs and new services and new goods and new products and creates a better future by having creativity and energy.

The third principle would be the principle of the spirit of invention and discovery, the notion that we can create a better future because as humans we have minds that allow us to be creative, that allow us to go out and discover about nature, and go out and invent a better future mechanically. We take this kind of spirit of invention and discovery and we create consistently a better future.

The fourth principle, I think, is Edwards Deming's concept of quality, what he called a system of profound knowledge. Deming is the man who taught the Japanese the concept of quality. He later brought it to places like Ford Motor Co. It is a very powerful transforming experience to work in a quality-oriented environment, one which knows that the customer determines value, but the producer creates value, one which knows you get real improvement a little bit every day through continuous improvement with little changes every day, something which is legally impossible in our bureaucratic, legal, lawyer-dominated governmental structures of today.

So I think if you take those four concepts, personal strength, entrepreneurial free enterprise, the spirit of invention and discovery and quality as defined by Deming, and then you cap them off with the lessons of American history, when we really wanted to create jobs, how did we do it? When we really wanted to help people get ahead in life, how did we do it? When we really wanted to lock up criminals and have safe streets, how did we do it?

If America has been historically the most successful society in history, then maybe the correct thing for us to do is to look at the lessons of American history and ask ourselves: What did the Founding Fathers know? How did they apply it? Over the years how did other people like Thomas Edison, the Wright Brothers, Henry Ford, Theodore Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, how did they apply these ideas? How did they create a better future? And what can we learn from them?

I think we can learn some very powerful principles of replacing the welfare state with a system that is volunteer-oriented, incentive-oriented, decentralized, and really rebuild the family structure, the community structure, the local controls that were at the heart of the creativity of the American

system prior to the rise of the welfare state.

Now, I believe by taking those principles we can teach ourselves a lot that can help us frankly dramatically improve the quality of life on Indian reservations, dramatically have a revival of our inner cities, and bring to our rural impoverished areas new opportunities in the information age when anybody anywhere can have a chance to have a good education, good health care, and earn a good living, because electronics makes it less of a handicap to live in rural areas, if we are clever and creative about how we bring that information revolution to everyone everywhere in America.

I have tried to outline all of this, I say to my colleagues, in a course called "Renewing American Civilization," which was offered winter quarter at Reinhardt College in Georgia. That course is available on cable television, on National Empowerment Television. The course, which is 20-hours long, ten 2-hour segments, which lay out the principles of American civilization, the course is available on National Empowerment Television, which is a satellite channel every Wednesday from 1 to 3 Eastern Time and will be shown all year, so it will be shown a total of five times this year. The course is also available in audiotape and videotape form, and any of my colleagues or their staffs or any of their constituents who would be interested, you can learn more about that by calling 1-800-TORENEW, which is an 800 number that was set up to allow people to learn more about the course.

The reason I taught a 20-hour course in *Renewing American Civilization* is I think the core of our problems in America today and the core of the problems both in the industrial world that is under stress, Russia, Italy, Japan, France, Germany, Britain, and Canada, and also, frankly, in the world that has not quite industrialized, places like Somalia, Haiti, and Burundi, I think the crisis is not money. I think the crisis is intellectual. I think the great problem is we have had the wrong model. We keep trying to have a bureaucratic big system, big corporation, big redtape, command economy role which is just wrong.

We have to replace that model by going back to the America that de Tocqueville described in his great book on democracy in America. De Tocqueville understood America's genius was in voluntarism. It is in Kiwanis Club, Business and Professional Women, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, the YMCA, the YWCA, all the different kinds of voluntary groups that spring up in America and that launch their own new ideas and new approaches and new creativity.

My suggestion to my colleagues, as we look at trying to help Russia, is that unless we thoroughly ground our-

selves in the principles of American civilization, unless we have studied how we are prepared to replace our welfare state, unless we have studied how we are going to replace our bureaucracy with a system that makes sense in the information age, unless we have looked at the requirements of the world market and we are prepared to create a competitive America where we change the regulation, the litigation, and the taxation which are crippling us today, until we are sure that we in fact have a firm grip on how to create the jobs of the future, create the wealth of the future, create the opportunities of the future, I think we should be a little cautious about telling the Russians to rush in and rebuild and reinvent our welfare system.

It seems to me we ought to focus on how to create small businesses, how do you create baby businesses, how do you encourage those baby businesses to grow, how do you use electronic information systems to replace bureaucracy, how do you decentralize so people at the most local level possible are making the decision, how do you allow people to pursue happiness on their own rather than having the bureaucracy define happiness for them? I think these are very profound questions. I think they are at the heart of where we are today as a country.

We have had a remarkable two centuries. We have gone an amazing distance.

When you are in Russia and you look back on America and you see us almost everywhere in blue jeans, in music, on television, in commercial products, in the positive warm way in which people talk about America, people who have not visited tell you how much they want to, you feel great pride in America.

And yet we face very real problems. For all the crime in Russia, the murder rate in Washington, DC, is greater than the murder rate in any city in Russia. The murder rate in New York is greater than the murder rate in any city in Russia. The crisis of poverty in America, of poor children trapped in neighborhoods surrounded by violence, no prenatal care, living in government-run housing, and it is astonishing. Russian public housing owned by the government resembles American public housing owned by the government, because when the government owns things, people do not take care of them as well. They are not as pretty, and they do not have personalities, and they are large, bland, grey concrete boxes.

□ 1810

And walking into a Russian public housing building was like walking into an American public housing building. It was astonishing to see what the absence of private property, the absence of ownership, the absence of pride, the

absence of a sense that, "This is mine, it is my castle, and I will take care of it." It did the same things in Russia that it does in America.

So I simply want to suggest to my colleagues that all of us should study principles of American civilization, all of us should relearn the lessons that used to work in America; that we have an obligation not only to tell the Russians or the Somalians how they should in fact change their country; we have an obligation to bring, here at home, the same lessons to ourselves and to recognize that we need enormous changes in America if we are going to compete in the 21st century.

We need enormous changes in America if we are going to be safe from violent crime, we need enormous changes if we are going to have a small, centralized, user-friendly government that actually cares about its citizens and operates in a nonbureaucratic model. All of those things are possible, all of those things can be created using the principles of Alvin Toffler's "Third Wave of Change." All of those things are made necessary by the world market because if we do not change, we are going to lose jobs and lose income and become a lot poorer in the next 25 years.

And I would argue that all those things are morally necessary because they are what make us Americans; that America can be proud that we really do believe that all people are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights and that we in fact have an obligation to try to redesign American Government, to try to replace the welfare state, and to try to create an opportunity society in which every person has an opportunity, actually, to live out life to its fullest, to be a citizen, not a client, to create a baby business, to pursue happiness, to create wealth, and to have a sense that their property is theirs and that their government, frankly, is their servant and not their master.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. BENTLEY (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today on account of a death in the family.

Mr. FISH (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today on account of illness.

Mr. GALLO (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for the week on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. EWING, for 5 minutes each day, on April 13 and 14.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. REED) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, today, for 5 minutes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOYER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MONTGOMERY in two instances.

Mrs. MALONEY.

Mr. LANTOS in two instances.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. REED in four instances.

Mr. LIPINSKI.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. SKELTON in two instances.

Mr. DELLUMS.

Mr. HALL of Ohio.

Mr. FAZIO.

Mr. TRAFICANT.

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

Mr. VISCLOSKEY in two instances.

Mr. CHAPMAN.

Mr. STARK in three instances.

Mr. BRYANT.

Mr. SERRANO.

Mr. WAXMAN.

Mr. MAZZOLI in three instances.

Mr. COYNE.

Ms. NORTON.

Mr. KLECZKA.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. TALENT in two instances.

Mr. WELDON.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

Mr. SHAW.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. MACHTLEY.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. LEWIS of California.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. REED) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming.

Mr. SANDERS.

Mr. MORAN.

Mr. KLEIN in four instances.

Mr. HOKE.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. MANN in two instances.

Mr. BOEHNER.

Mr. OLVER.

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.

Mr. CARDIN.

Mr. BECERRA.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. MCINNIS.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GINGRICH) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

Mr. COX.

Mr. CLAY.

SENATE BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1226. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the organization and administration of the Readjustment Counseling Service, to improve eligibility for readjustment counseling and related counseling and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 1546. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise certain administrative provisions relating to the United States Court of Veterans Appeals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 1402. An act to convey a certain parcel of public land to the county of Twin Falls, Idaho, for use as a landfill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

S. 1512. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the establishment in the Department of Veterans Affairs of mental illness research, education, and clinical centers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 1930. An act to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to improve the administration of claims and obligations of the Farmers Home Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2005. An act to make certain technical corrections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S.J. Res. 179. Joint resolution to designate the week of June 12 through 19, 1994, as "National Men's Health Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1804. An act to improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for education reform; to promote the research, consensus building, and systemic changes needed to ensure equitable education opportunities and high levels of educational achievement for all students; to provide a framework for reauthorization of all Federal education programs; to promote the development and adoption of a voluntary national system of skill standards and certifications; and for other purposes.

H.R. 3345. An act to provide temporary authority to Government agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4122. An act to temporarily extend certain provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

H.J. Res. 329. Joint Resolution designating March 23, 1994, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A."

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1913. An act to extend certain compliance dates for pesticide safety training and labeling requirements.

S. 1299. An act to amend section 203 of the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1978 to provide for the disposition of multifamily properties owed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to provide for other reforms in programs administered by the Secretary, and to make certain technical amendments, and for other purposes.

S. 1284. An act to amend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act to modify certain provisions relating to programs for individuals with developmental disabilities, Federal assistance for priority area activities for individuals with developmental disabilities, protection and advocacy of individual rights, university affiliated programs, and projects of national significance, and for other purposes.

S. 476. An act to reauthorize and amend the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles.

On March 25, 1995:

H.J. Res. 329. Joint resolution designating March 23, 1994, as "Education and Sharing Day, U.S.A."

H.R. 3345. An act to provide temporary authority to Government agencies relating to voluntary separation incentive payments, and for other purposes.

On March 28, 1994:

H.R. 1804. An act to improve learning and teaching by providing a national framework for education reform; to promote the research, consensus building, and systemic changes needed to ensure equitable education opportunities and high levels of educational achievement for all students; to provide a framework for reauthorization of all Federal education programs; to promote the development and adoption of a voluntary national system of skill standards and certifications; and for other purposes.

On March 30, 1994:

H.R. 4122. An act to temporarily extend certain provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 400, I move that the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Honorable WILLIAM H. NATCHER.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution

400, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 13, 1994, at 2 p.m., in memory of the late Honorable WILLIAM H. NATCHER of Kentucky.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2868. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the annual report on conditional registration of pesticides during fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 136w-4; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2869. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification making available appropriations of \$12,253,000 in budget authority for the Emergency pest suppression fund of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1107 (H. Doc. No. 103-228); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2870. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting review of budget authority that was proposed for rescission by the President in his fourth special impoundment message for fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 103-234); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2871. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred at the New York District, Army Corps of Engineers, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2872. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred at the Los Angeles District, Army Corps of Engineers, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2873. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, VA, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2874. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Navy, transmitting the updated National Defense Sealift Fund Obligation Report for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to Public Law 102-484, section 1024(d) Stat. 2489; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2875. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition and Technology, Department of Defense, transmitting Selected Acquisition Reports (SARS) for the quarter ending December 31, 1993, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2876. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting notification that certain major defense acquisition programs have breached the unit cost by more than 15 and 25 percent, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2431(b)(3)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2877. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting plan for alternative assessment of the survivability of the C-17A aircraft, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2366; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2878. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council,

transmitting the 1993 annual report of the Council; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2879. A letter from the Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting a list of property that is covered by the Corporation as of September 30, 1993, pursuant to Public Law 101-591, section 10(a)(1) (104 Stat. 2939); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

2880. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-219, "Capital Review and Debt Affordability Act of 1994," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2881. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-217, "Anacostia Bible Church and Anacostia Bible Church Christian School Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1994," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2882. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-214, "Alcoholic Beverage Control Act and Rules Reform Amendment Act of 1994," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2883. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-215, "Latin American Youth Center Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1994," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2884. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 10-216, "Community of Christ Church Equitable Real Property Tax Relief Act of 1994," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2885. A letter from the Mayor, District of Columbia, transmitting the actuaries review of benefit changes to the police officers and firefighters retirement programs, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-722(d)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2886. A letter from the District of Columbia Retirement Board, transmitting the financial disclosure statement of a board member, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-732, 1-734(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

2887. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting summaries of results of activities carried out under the Head Start Act, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9845(d); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2888. A letter from the Acting Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's annual report on disability for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 781(a)(8); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2889. A letter from the Acting Chief Financial Officer, Department of Energy, transmitting uncashed obligation balances of the Department, pursuant to Public Law 102-486, section 2307 (106 Stat. 3096); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2890. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the annual report of actions under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act of 1978 during calendar year 1993, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 8482; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2891. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the report to Congress for 1991 pursuant to the Federal

Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1337(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2892. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Greece for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 94-18), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2893. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance [LOA] to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 94-22), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2894. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 94-18; Eligibility of Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania to be Furnished Defense Articles and Services under the Foreign Assistance Act and the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2311(a) and 22 U.S.C. 2753(a)(1); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2895. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 1994 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2896. Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the President's determination regarding certification of the 26 major illicit narcotics producing and transit countries, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2897. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting justification for drawdown under section 552 of the FAA to support the establishment of the Palestinian police force, pursuant to Sec. 552(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2898. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the status of efforts to obtain Iraq's compliance with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to Public Law 102-1, section 3 (105 Stat. 4) (H. Doc. No. 103-227); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2899. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2900. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2901. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting his certification that the amounts appropriated for the Board for International Broadcasting for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. are less than the amount necessary to maintain the budgeted level of operation because of exchange rate losses in the first quarter of fiscal year 1994, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2877; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2902. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the 1993

Annual Report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2590; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2903. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1998 resulting from passage of H.R. 1804, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2904. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB estimate of the amount of change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1999 resulting from passage of S. 1926, pursuant to Public Law 101-508, section 13101(a) (104 Stat. 1388-582); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2905. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2906. A letter from the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2907. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2908. A letter from the President, National Endowment for Democracy, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2909. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2910. A letter from the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2911. A letter from the Rural Telephone Bank, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2912. A letter from the Director of Operations and Finance, The American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2913. A letter from the Acting Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2914. A letter from the Deputy Director, U.S. Trade and Development Agency, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1993, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(e); to the Committee on Government Operations.

2915. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy

of the annual report of the Attorney General for fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 522; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2916. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to ensure continued law enforcement electronic surveillance access to the content of wire and electronic communications and call setup information when authorized by law, to improve communications privacy protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2917. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting an informational copy of the alteration prospectus for the Social Security Administration Great Lakes Program in Chicago, IL, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

2918. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting a report entitled, "Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research and Development Program Plan," pursuant to Public Law 102-486, section 2025(b)(4) (106 Stat. 3063); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

2919. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting notification that the HI trust fund is expected to be exhausted in 2001, pursuant to section 709 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2920. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting the tax rate allocations for the DI trust fund, pursuant to section 709 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2921. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting the 1994 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, pursuant to section 1817(b) of the Social Security Act, as amended (H. Doc. No. 103-230); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2922. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds, transmitting the 1994 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds, pursuant to section 201(c)(2) of the Social Security Act, as amended (H. Doc. No. 103-231); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2923. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office of Thrift Supervision's 1993 Annual Consumer Report to Congress, pursuant to Public Law 101-73, section 301 (103 Stat. 279); jointly, to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

2924. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the fourth annual report for the Demonstration and Commercial Application of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technologies Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 12006(a); jointly, to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

2925. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's third biennial report to the Congress, pursuant to the Public Law 95-452, section 408 (102 Stat. 3032); jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Post Office and Civil Service.

2926. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance

Trust Fund, transmitting the 1994 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund, pursuant to section 1841(b) of the Social Security Act, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

2927. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting on behalf of the President, the annual report on the Panama Canal Treaties, fiscal year 1993, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3871; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Foreign Affairs, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on March 24, 1994, the following reports were filed on March 25, 1994]

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1120. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the Federal prohibitions against assaulting children; with an amendment (Rept. 103-461). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3968. A bill to provide grants to States to assist in the incarceration of violent repeat offenders and to manage the problems associated with overcapacity in correctional facilities and programs and to support comprehensive programs that will reduce the rate of recidivism; with an amendment (Rept. 103-462). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3981. A bill to provide mandatory life imprisonment for persons convicted of a third violent felony; with an amendment (Rept. 103-463). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4030. A bill to assist victims of crime (Rept. 103-464, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4031. A bill to provide for the prosecution as adults of juveniles 13 years old or older for certain crimes of violence; with an amendment (Rept. 103-465). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4032. A bill to provide the penalty of death for certain crimes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-466). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4035. A bill to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the death penalty; with an amendment (Rept. 103-467). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 665. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that fraud against insurance companies will be subject to strong Federal criminal and civil penalties; with an amendment (Rept. 103-468). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3993. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the sexual exploitation of children (Rept. 103-469). Re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4018. A bill to revise habeas corpus proceedings (Rept. 103-470). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted April 12, 1994]

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2843. A bill to establish the Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-471). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3498. A bill to establish the Great Falls Historic District, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-472). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROWN of California: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 3476. A bill to amend the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 103-473). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DERRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 401. Resolution providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4092) to control and prevent crime (Rept. 103-474). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 4165. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to enter into contracts with high-performing public housing agencies to provide for the development of public housing in a manner that eliminates time-consuming interim review procedures otherwise required; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BLILEY (for himself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. BALENGER):

H.R. 4166. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to revise and reauthorize the use of a formula based on adjusted District General Fund revenues as the basis for determining the amount of the annual Federal payment to the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CARDIN:

H.R. 4167. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of colorectal screening under part B of the Medicare program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of accelerated death benefits under life insurance contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACHTELEY:

H.R. 4169. A bill to amend title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to provide that activities to bring structures and sites into compliance with building, health and safety, and environmental

laws and ordinances shall be activities eligible for assistance under such title; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 4170. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act to require insured depository institutions to include information on derivative financial instruments in reports of condition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MACHTLEY (for himself and Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas):

H.R. 4171. A bill to require modification of the Federal acquisition regulation to provide for timely payment of subcontractors and suppliers performing on contracts awarded by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MACHTLEY:

H.R. 4172. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to increase authorization levels for the small business development center program; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 4173. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide for expanded participation in the microloan demonstration program; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 4174. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize appropriations for deferred participation loans to small business concerns detrimentally affected by defense reductions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 4175. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide financial assistance to small businesses operating in urban empowerment zones and enterprise communities and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals an exclusion for capital gain from new investments in those small businesses; jointly, to the Committees on Small Business and Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAZZOLI (by request):

H.R. 4176. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize appropriations for refugee and entrant assistance for fiscal years 1995 and 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 4177. A bill to designate the Post Office building located at 1601 Highway 35 in Middletown, NJ, as the "Candace White United States Post Office"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. KASICH, Mr. COX, and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey):

H.R. 4178. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 to include administrative costs in the estimated long-term costs to the Government of direct loans and loan guarantees and to systematically reduce the Federal credit subsidy rate, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 4179. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to encourage States to enact Police Officers' Bills of Rights, to provide standards and protections for the conduct of internal police investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming (for himself, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 4180. A bill to prohibit the withdrawal of acknowledgement or recognition of an Indian tribe or Alaska Native group or of the

leaders of an Indian tribe or Alaska Native group, absent an Act of Congress; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. WHEAT:

H.R. 4181. A bill to prohibit an agency, or entity, that receives Federal assistance and is involved in adoption or foster care programs from delaying or denying the placement of a child based on the race, color, or national origin of the child or adoptive or foster parent or parents involved, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. KLEIN, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.J. Res. 350. Joint resolution designating April 1994 as "National Buy Recycled Materials and Products Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 399. Resolution electing Representative OBEY as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H. Res. 400. Resolution expressing the condolences of the House on the death of Representative William H. Natcher; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HASTERT (for himself and Mr. Goss):

H. Res. 402. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 300) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LAROCOCO:

H. Res. 403. Resolution requesting the President to designate April 1994 as "National Savings Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ZELIFF (for himself and Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey):

H. Res. 404. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3266) to provide for automatic downward adjustments in the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 1994 set forth in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 equal to the amount of rescissions contained in this Act; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

325. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to extending daylight saving time until after the annual general election day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

326. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Wyoming, relative to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, Natural Resources, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 35: Mr. BAKER of California.
H.R. 58: Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 112: Mr. HUTCHINSON.
H.R. 115: Ms. DELAUNO and Mr. MINETA.
H.R. 163: Mr. HUTCHINSON.
H.R. 300: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. REGULA, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr.

EWING, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 301: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 302: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 306: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 323: Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 411: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 476: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 657: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 702: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. QUINN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. LIVINGSTON, H.R. 746: Ms. MARGOLIES-MEZVINSKY.

H.R. 896: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 911: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BROWN of California, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 998: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1012: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 1055: Mr. WYNN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. BISHOP.

H.R. 1072: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 1080: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1110: Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 1123: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 1128: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1130: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1155: Mr. VOLKMER.

H.R. 1168: Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. CARR, and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 1231: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1277: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 1295: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1309: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1374: Mr. ROEMER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1375: Mr. SANDERS and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1402: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 1439: Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H.R. 1482: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1483: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1484: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1487: Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 1517: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1552: Mr. WYDEN and Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1620: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1671: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1719: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SWETT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1747: Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 1818: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1852: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1853: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1855: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1857: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1860: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 1881: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.R. 1900: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 1905: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1906: Mr. OBERSTAR, Miss COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. UNSOLD, and Mr. MORAN.

H.R. 1910: Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 1989: Mr. CRAPO, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. McCREERY.

H.R. 2012: Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PETRI, Mr. POMBO, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs.

VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALKER, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COLLINS of Georgia, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. DUNN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. EWING, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MCCOLLUM, and Mrs. MORELLA.

H.R. 2032: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2059: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H.R. 2092: Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 2175: Mr. HAMBURG.

H.R. 2199: Mr. VENTO and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 2258: Mr. FROST, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 2326: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MCCREERY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. DEAL, Mr. BACHUS of Alabama, Mr. SABO, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. DORNAN.

H.R. 2420: Mr. INSLEE, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, and Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 2443: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 2554: Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 2640: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 2671: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 2721: Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 2832: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 2898: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 2910: Mr. BARCIA of Michigan, Mr. COBLE, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. SANTORUM.

H.R. 2929: Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. POSHARD, and Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 3021: Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 3026: Mr. EVANS and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 3031: Mr. STUMP, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. LEVY.

H.R. 3064: Mr. McDade and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H.R. 3075: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 3109: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 3128: Ms. VELAZQUEZ and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 3179: Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. ROHRBACHER, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.R. 3261: Mr. CRANE.

H.R. 3266: Mr. BROWDER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. HAYES, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. BEREUTER, and Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona.

H.R. 3288: Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 3293: Mr. BUNNING, Mr. FILNER, Mr. KIM, Mr. ZELIFF, Ms. DUNN, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 3305: Mr. DIXON and Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 3320: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 3324: Mr. WYDEN and Mr. MILLER of California.

H.R. 3328: Mr. SARPALIUS and Mr. HAMBURG.

H.R. 3347: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3363: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 3367: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. HUTTO, and Mr. POMBO.

H.R. 3372: Mr. MICA.

H.R. 3397: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. APPELGATE.

H.R. 3490: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 3507: Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 3546: Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, and Mr. PAXON.

H.R. 3564: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 3572: Mr. FROST and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 3574: Mr. FROST, Mr. EDWARDS of California, and Ms. FURSE.

H.R. 3584: Ms. FURSE, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 3611: Mr. MARTINEZ and Mr. LEWIS of California.

H.R. 3626: Mr. BLUTE and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 3630: Mr. FROST and Mr. ANDREWS of Texas.

H.R. 3642: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. PORTMAN.

H.R. 3656: Mr. NADLER, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. COOPER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. SCHENK, and Mr. BACHUS of Alabama.

H.R. 3660: Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 3663: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. GEJDENSON, Ms. LOWEY, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 3678: Mr. McMILLAN.

H.R. 3694: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 3727: Mr. MICHEL and Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 3787: Mr. PORTMAN and Mr. ZELIFF.

H.R. 3794: Mr. PENNY.

H.R. 3843: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. POSHARD, and Mr. PICKETT.

H.R. 3844: Mr. TRAFICANT and Mr. PICKETT.

H.R. 3845: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 3846: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. KYL, Mr. KING, Mr. MCHUGH, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. PORTER, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GALLO, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Ms. SHEPHERD, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. LEVY.

H.R. 3862: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3866: Mr. NADLER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. ENGLISH of Arizona, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. BARLOW, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HEFNER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WHEAT, and Mr. COPPERSMITH.

H.R. 3870: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 3871: Mr. EHLERS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. BAKER of Louisiana.

H.R. 3873: Ms. COLLINS of Michigan and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3900: Mr. DEAL, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WISE, and Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 3916: Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 3926: Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BLACKWELL, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 3939: Mr. KREIDLER.

H.R. 3941: Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 3943: Mr. FAWELL, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.R. 3949: Mr. BLILEY, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 3955: Mr. BISHOP and Mr. BUNNING.

H.R. 3966: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 3994: Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 3999: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 4002: Mr. BARLOW.

H.R. 4013: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. QUINN, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 4024: Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 4025: Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MAZZOLI, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 4027: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. BAKER of Louisiana, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 4051: Mr. VENTO, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. LOWEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. FARR, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4057: Mr. COX, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 4078: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey.

H.R. 4100: Mr. PENNY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 4116: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 4124: Mr. BISHOP.

H.R. 4139: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 4148: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.J. Res. 90: Mr. LEVY, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. WYNN, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. YATES, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. QUINN, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MILLER of California, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mr. SARPALIUS.

H.J. Res. 122: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.J. Res. 209: Mr. QUINN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. OLVER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. YATES, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. KING, Mr. KASICH, and Mr. GORDON.

H.J. Res. 253: Mr. VENTO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. KLUG, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. FROST, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. TANNER, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. TALENT, Mr. MANN, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. HEFNER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MCNUITY, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. HOAGLAND.

H.J. Res. 266: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.

H.J. Res. 276: Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. KLUG, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. STARK, Mr. WYNN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. LEVY, Mr. FROST, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. WALSH, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CALAHAN, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.J. Res. 286: Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BISHOP, Mr.

BROWDER, Mr. COX, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. FISH, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Ms. LONG, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. MINETA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.J. Res. 297: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. FROST, Mr. WALSH, Mr. OWENS, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. HEFNER.

H.J. Res. 302: Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. YATES, Mr. PORTER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. SHEPHERD, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.J. Res. 303: Mr. HANSEN, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. BEIL-ENSON, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. DEAL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GORDON, Mr. CAMP, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CARR, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. REYNOLDS.

H.J. Res. 305: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. VENTO, Ms. WATERS, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. HOYER, Mr. KLUG, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. APPLIGATE, and Mr. REED.

H.J. Res. 315: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANDREWS of New Jersey, Mr. APPLIGATE, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BREWSTER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUYER, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. COBLE, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. COOPER, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FIELDS of Texas, Mr. FISH, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HORN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. LAROCO, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MCCOL-

LUM, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REGULA, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

H.J. Res. 320: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. HEFNER.

H.J. Res. 326: Mr. MINETA.

H.J. Res. 327: Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. YATES, and Mr. QUILLIN.

H.J. Res. 334: Mr. APPLIGATE, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FROST, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. KREIDLER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEVY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. WALSH.

H.J. Res. 335: Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KLEIN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HOKE, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FROST, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. HERGER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. SHAW, Mr. PAXON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. LEVY, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. BLUTE.

H.J. Res. 338: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. MANN, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. WISE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.J. Res. 342: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MANN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. MCCOLLUM.

H. Con. Res. 127: Mr. SABO, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mrs. LOWEY.

H. Con. Res. 147: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana.

H. Con. Res. 166: Mr. KYL, Mr. ZELIFF, and Ms. BROWN of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 186: Ms. FURSE.

H. Con. Res. 188: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. BEILSON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ROYBAL-AL-LARD, Mr. FINGERHUT, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DEAL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HAM-ILTON, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. PE-TERSON of Minnesota, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BER- MAN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. COPPERSMITH, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. STARK, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. BLACKWELL.

H. Con. Res. 195: Mrs. THURMAN.

H. Con. Res. 227: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. CRANE.

H. Res. 165: Mr. BEREUTER.

H. Res. 191: Mr. HUTCHINSON.

H. Res. 247: Mr. HAYES.

H. Res. 255: Mr. EMERSON and Mr. MAZZOLI.

H. Res. 270: Mr. GILCHREST and Mr. PORTER.

H. Res. 329: Mr. FROST, Mr. WALSH, Mr. LI- PINSKI, Mr. DIXON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. DELAURIO, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. BLACKWELL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. LOWEY, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HAMBURG, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COLEMAN, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. LA- FALCE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HILLIARD, Ms. NOR- TON, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. MANTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. COYNE, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. SLAT- TERY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SABO, Mr. KING, Mr. FILNER, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. TORKILDSEN, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. FURSE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SAW- YER, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SISI- SKY, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, Mr. TORRES, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. BRYANT, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. BYRNE, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H. Res. 362: Mr. ZELIFF.

H. Res. 381: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. WELDON, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and Mr. SENSEN- BRENNER.

H. Res. 390: Mr. PENNY.